Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866. NUMBER 173.

FROM EUROPE.

Despatches by Atlantic Cable to Saturday Noon.

Extraordinary Success of the New Russian Loan.

A Popular Outbreak Anticipated in Spain.

Further Arrests of Fenians in Ireland.

Italy to Resume Negotiations with the Pope.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Plan for the Government of the Southern States.

Complications in Regard to the Franco-Mexican Question.

FROM NEW YORK.

Departure of General Dix for Paris.

Exports and Imports of New York—Comparative Statement.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON LAKE ST. CLAIR.

One Vessel Sunk and Two Lives Lost.

Wendell Phillips' Speech in Philadelphia.

Effects of the Recent Hurricane in the Bahama Islands.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—Remarkable Success of the New Russian Loan—A Popular Outbreak Anticipated in Spain—Further Arrests in Ireland of Suspected Fenians—Italy to Resume Negotiations with the Pope.

FRANCE.

LONDON, November 24.—The new Russian loan to-day opened very heavily with great success, one-third of the amount having already taken, with certain prospect that the rest will be speedily placed.

THURSDAY, November 22.—A popular outbreak against the Government of Spain is likely to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened blow.

PARIS, November 21.—It is reported, authoritatively, that the Emperor will succeed Baron Rothschild in the Foreign Office.

LONDON, November 24.—A minister of persons accused of Fenianism have been arrested at Liverpool, and large numbers of pikes and other arms seized by the authorities.

ROME, November 21.—The Chamber have agreed to the Government's proposition for the sale of the Ecclesiastical Property without their sanction.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—Noon.—The steamship Helvetia, from Amsterdam, for New York November 14th, reached at this port this morning. After landing mails and passengers she proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, November 24.—Noon.—The Fenian agitation in Ireland still continues. Many arrests of persons and seizures of arms have occurred in various parts of the country. The Dublin Metropolitan Police have made numerous arrests, and have discovered a pike manufactory. The Fenians have seized the Government arms at Dungarvan, and have taken possession of the Dungarvan Coast Guard Station. The Fenians have also seized the Government arms at Milbrook, in the County Tyrone, and have taken possession of the Coast Guard Station at Ballycastle, in the County Antrim. Some of the Fenian prisoners have been sent to Dublin to-day, and are to be tried by a special commission. The habeas corpus has been suspended, and the prisoners will be immediately arraigned.

An official in the Prince of Wales's household has been arrested on a charge of Fenianism, and is actually sequestered. He looks for the intervention of the United States Government on his behalf, on the ground of course, but hopes that good reasons will follow.

It is reported that twenty transports will sail from Bristol to bring home the French troops immediately after the arrival of the next mail from Mexico.

FLORENCE, November 24.—The Government of Italy will renew negotiations with the Pope at once.

Latest English Markets.

LONDON, November 24—Evening.—The money market is slightly easier, at former rates of interest. The following are the closing prices of American securities, viz: Illinois Central, 84¾; Erie, 74¼; United States 5-20s, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—The market for cotton is unchanged. Favorables are enlarged. Last it declines one-eighth.

LIVERPOOL, November 24—Noon.—The cotton market opens quite brisk at yesterday's quotations. Middling uplands, 12¼; middling Orleans, 12¾; sales of cotton to-day amounting to fifty thousand bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and export.

LONDON, November 24—Noon.—The money market opens easier, at former rates of interest. The aggregate bullion in the Bank of England has increased £200,000 since last Saturday.

By Mail—Earl of Derby's Speech Complimentary to the United States.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The speech of the Earl of Derby at the Lord Mayor's banquet has caused the following: "With regard to that great country, we certainly desired—our relations, I may call it—that great Republic across the Atlantic—those ties which we felt and which cannot then, let us rather say, I may say the brother of society is broken and lightened. I cannot but feel, I believe that that great and powerful nation which has made such glorious efforts for the purpose of the extinction of a great evil, and of a debt which that war has entailed on its national finance, which is a most enormous debt, and which, in its present financial position, I cannot but believe that a country which has made such efforts in the science of engagement, will, and speedily, know how to compose the agitation of a few of present troubles, and exhibit to the world as no doubt it will, the gratifying prospect of a great, a proud, and a prosperous community, and I may, I hope, I may venture to say that it, in the course of that decadal war which has so long devastated that country, any questions may have arisen between that and our country, which, I am sure, I speak the general feeling of this country, I have a confident expectation that the two governments, upon a footing of equality in a spirit of mutual forbearance and high constitution, will arrive at such a settlement of those questions as not only to remove all remnants of bitterness, but place on a firm and durable foundation a friendship between that great country to which we are bound by so many ties of interest and regard."

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Southern friendship for the freedmen is essentially the creation of the Virginia Farmers' Convention on Wednesday. Mr. Noland, Chairman of the Convention, appointed to report on the most profitable management of Virginia farms, under the present circumstances, submitted the following for the consideration of the body: First—That each proprietor, in the interest of his chattels, cultivate large a portion of his land as he can on an improved system, and that he rent or lease as much of the remainder to responsible parties in the Northern States as may be a class of the best citizens, or let money, instead of renting to freedmen, thereby diminishing the amount of hired labor.

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

The disbursements on account of the bounty issued Department during the week ending Saturday were as follows: War Department, $3,784,000; Navy Department, $417,000; Interior Department, $197,000. Aggregate, $4,398,000.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a communication from Charles Begy and W. E. Irwin, Special Agents of the Indian Bureau, who were recently sent to Kansas for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the difficulties with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Indian tribes, district Fort Zarah, Kansas, November 18. They report that a council was held with the principal chiefs of these tribes on the 14th inst., during which all matters of difference were united over, and they gave their assent to the amendment to the treaty. Annuity goods were distributed to the Arapahoes on the 16th, and the goods for the Cheyennes were to be distributed immediately. The agents had an interview at the Fort on the 18th, with two of the Comanche chiefs, who came in for that purpose. They reported that a little boy held as a prisoner by one of their chiefs would be delivered up, and a wagon was accordingly sent for him. In regard to the difficulties between the Comanches and Kiowas, one of the chiefs remarked that Quinahkoch, the chief who held them, had a little head, and would not listen to reason. The agents anticipate trouble with the Comanches and Kiowas before the release of these prisoners is effected, even if it can be accomplished without war.

REMOVAL OF MANAGEMENT.

General Grant has ordered the headquarters of the Department of the Arkansas to be transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received a specimen of argentiferous galena, from the newly discovered mines on Jones' Creek, between St. Louis and North Bowlder, Colorado. The Surveyor General, who forwards it, reports it to contain the ratio from which it is taken as of a fabulous richness.

MATTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Assessed Valuation of the Property, during the year just passed, footed up twenty-four millions, $24,194,019 in excess of the total valuation of those interests some twelve months ago.

Washington gossips say that Leading Republicans of the Northern States, by way of the presidential policy in the adoption of the Cleveland Amendments to the Rebel Constitutions, are now in Washington, and are working for a Higher Purpose than the Mere Ratification of Mr. Johnson's Plan of Reconstruction. The last time he was set back in that effort, he did not by any means intend that it should be repeated.

AT WITHERSTOWN ARSENAL.

The Chief Washington gossip, with Mr. Gideon Welles's name for the text, is to the effect that a change in the command of the Arsenal has been made.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Current reports that the President is ready to announce his reconstruction policy are without foundation.

FROM KANSAS.

Indians Peaceable—Fenians and Republicans—Wholesale Murder of Indians by Canadians for the Fenian Invasion Scheme.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

LAWRENCE, November 24.

The council with the Cheyennes at Fort Lamoine closed a few days since. Telegrams by the council say that this tribe are all concentrating at the Creek, on the Arkansas River, near Pawnee Fork. Gen. Sheridan, who is now at Fort Larned, officially informed the agent of the Cheyennes that nothing has been said to any of their chiefs concerning their participation in the Fenian Raid, but that if any of them should be found in Canada, and further says that if any of the Cheyennes do participate in the Fenian invasion, they will be treated as hostile Indians.

Indian affairs were not bearing in the western part of the State of Kansas, when they were last reported, but a party of Fenians, in the pay of the Canadian Government, passed through Lawrence on their way to the Canadian frontier, for the purpose of murdering and robbing the Indians, and thus obtaining the means of carrying on the war against the United States. Their course for better or worse, was not known, but it is known that the Indians were driven from their hunting grounds, and that the Canadian Government, through its agents, General Dix, Governor Fenton, General Grant, being, it may be supposed, in the secret, and even on the spot, and Governor Crawford, of Kansas, have been unable to protect the Indians from the murderous attacks of the Canadian Government and its accomplices.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report, dated October last, on the Indian Department, has given a full account of the Fenian Raid, and the part taken by the Canadian Government in it, and the Indian Department, which has been called upon to make good the losses of property and the expenses of the Fenian Raid

Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866.

AN ILLINOIS STEAMBOAT CANAL.

The importance of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal has been discussed so long and so thoroughly that there is but one opinion among the people of Illinois upon the subject. The necessity of the work has, however, been brought to their knowledge by costly experience. The canal as it stands is of but comparatively small value to the public as a means of transportation. The only available means of transportation in Illinois are the railroads, and of these, there are now no competing lines. The producers have therefore to submit to whatever extortionate tariff of freights that may be demanded. The railroad combinations are complete, and there is no relief. It is the same in all parts of the State; the roads running north and south, east and west, have a monopoly of the business, and are dictators as to rates of freight. A steamboat canal connecting lake Michigan and Cairo, by way of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and the Illinois River at La Salle with the Upper Mississippi at Rock Island, while it would furnish additional facilities of transportation would have the effect of serving as a wholesome regulator upon railroad freights. Had we that canal now in operation, the existing extortion of which there is so much complaint would not exist.

It is proposed to deepen and widen the Illinois and Michigan Canal to LaSalle, with proper turn outs, so as to admit of the passage of first-class steamboats such as now navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. From LaSalle to the Mississippi the necessary locks and dams can be placed on the Illinois River so as to secure a navigation of that river at all times. This canal will be open from April to December, or eight months in every year. It would supply a safe and reliable and cheap means of transportation for the entire crop of the whole region drained by the canal. Shippers to Cairo or further south can defy railroad exactions by sending their products direct from any point on the canal by water, without breaking bulk or requiring extra handling. Steamers from Pittsburgh, with iron or other freights, can bring that freight to Chicago and all intermediate points, at rates that would be astonishing compared with the railroad tariffs of the present day.

This work can all be done for a sum less than twelve millions of dollars; that is to say, the canal to the Mississippi River, and the feeder for $4,500,000, and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improvement of the Illinois River for $7,000,000. How is this sum of money to be raised? The Constitution provides that the State shall contract no debt exceeding $50,000, without submitting the law creating that debt to the people to be voted upon at the next general election. To provide in that way for the means to construct these works is to postpone any action until after the election in November, 1868. But there is another, a better, a more expeditious way; and that is the assessment and collection of a tax of two mills annually upon the taxable property of the State, the proceeds of this tax to be applied exclusively to this work. Had the State of Illinois, as all other States have, a Board for the equalization of taxes, our system of revenue would be much more complete. Counties that now escape with light taxation, and counties where the valuation is excessive would then share in proper proportions the taxation of the State. In round numbers the taxables of Illinois, under a fair system of valuation would reach $500,000,000, and a two-mill tax would produce annually one million of dollars. The Legislature can impose this tax and appropriate the proceeds first for the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and improvement of the Illinois River; and secondly, for the construction of the canal to the Mississippi River. The work would actually be one-fourth completed under this process, before under the borrowing system, the preliminary legislation could be approved by the people. Will this tax be oppressive? We think not, and think that on the contrary it will be more than returned to the people. The construction of these canals will open at once a competition with the railroads. In Ohio they have two canals of shallow depth and narrow width; these run from the northern to the southern parts of the State. The Legislature of Ohio has been importuned for years to sell these canals to the railroads. The State has refused. It leased them to individuals without charge, on condition that they should be kept in repair, and that the tolls shall never exceed a rate established by the State. Small and insignificant as these canals are compared to those proposed to be built in this State, they have served as a regulator of freight tariffs on the rail of the Ohio roads. The latter are unable to raise their rates as long as the canals are open to the public, and the consequence is, that there is no complaint in that State of extortion by those roads with which the canals can in any way compete. Shippers have a choice of routes, on one of which the law fixes the tolls, and consequently, the other routes have to make their tariff reasonable. As in Ohio, so will it be in Illinois, but upon a larger scale. A man who now produces one thousand dollars worth of grain or other article that is to be shipped, pays thereon a bounty to the railroads in the way of excessive charges of not less than fifteen or twenty per cent. more than he would have to pay if the canals were in operation. Let these producers figure out how long it will take for them to pay to the railroads in the way of excessive freight a sum equal to build these canals. The counties which lie on the line of these canals will not be the only ones benefited. No railroad running in the same general direction of these canals can successfully compete with them as long as it demands an oppressive rate for freights. Water will seek its level. Freights will seek that means of transportation which is the cheapest, and the produce of the State will inevitably find its way to the canal, whenever transportation on that canal is cheaper than by rail. The moment these canals are in operation, and as long as they remain the property of the State, and the rates of toll are regulated by law, the railroad monopoly of which there is such an universal complaint from all parts of the State, will be broken up. With these canals in operation, the man at Dunleith can ship to Chicago or to Cairo, by rail or by water, as may be the cheapest. The man at Davenport or Clinton can do the same. He can then expect to be treated civilly when he asks for transportation, and if the price by one route does not suit him, he can take the other. The man at Peoria, Dixon, Dunleith, Rock Island, or Chicago, who wishes to send merchandise to Pittsburgh, can have it brought from there, and not submit to an extortion by the railroads, so long as he can send by canal and river.

The people of Illinois, during the last three years, have paid to the railroads, in the shape of excessive charges upon freights, more than enough money to build these canal improvements. We put the question directly to these people—will you pay annually a direct tax of from three to five millions of dollars, as a bounty for inadequate railroad facilities, or will you pay one million per annum for a few years to construct those works, which will be to you and your posterity an enduring protection from railroad combinations and monopolies? Let the people of the State think over this matter; let them estimate the tax they now pay without any returns to the railroads, and compare that with the tax of two mills upon their taxables for a few years. Let them calculate which is the most oppressive; which will take more money from them. Let them remember that the tax they now pay to the railroads is one that increases every year, and will be perpetual. The other will be for a few years only, and will then put an end to the railroad extortion. Let them figure out these things, and instruct their Representatives in the Legislature accordingly.

For the sake of showing the rapid growth of our State, it is a pity that a full vote was not cast in Northern Illinois. But the poor Copperjohnson party were so used up, demoralized and discouraged that one-third of them in a score of counties declined to show themselves at the polls; and this utter lack of opposition rendered it unnecessary for the Republicans to put forth their full strength by many thousands of votes. Hence the comparatively light vote in the Northern counties. An inspection of the vote cast in all the contested counties shows that an equally vigorous contest in the uncontested counties would have added at least [illegible] to the Republican vote and 15,000 to the Copperjohnson vote, making the Republican vote of the State [illegible], and the opposition [illegible]—total [illegible]. If this had been Presidential year, the poll of Illinois would have exceeded 400,000, as there are more than that many of legal electors in our State at this time. And with every vote polled the Republican majority would be just about 65,000.

THE NEW ERA IN LOUISIANA.

A great event has occurred in New Orleans. Tuesday, November 20th, according to the journals of the Crescent City, is destined to become memorable in the annals of the South. The greatest preparations were made for it; the newspapers, for weeks, indulged in glowing descriptions and magnificent prophecies; all classes of population, all ages, sexes and colors came out to see. The dignitaries and rulers of the land lent their august presence and active participation. The places of business were closed, that employe as well as employer might swell the multitude and witness the imposing ceremonies. High mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by Archbishop Odin. Even Frenchtown, which it was supposed could only be awakened to motion by an earthquake or a rebellion, was profoundly stirred on this occasion. Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle, *les enfants*, all came forth from behind their wooden shutters, and showed themselves in the streets in a body. On the morning of the grand event the *Commercial* declared that the day was the beginning of a new year, a new era, the "date of the origin of progress." In fact, Tuesday seems just now to be regarded as the first day of the year one in New Orleans. Lest the reader should burst with curiosity to learn the cause of all this excitement, the like of which has never been witnessed in the Crescent City since the "Yankees" came up the river on the ships of Farragut, we hasten to say that it is all about a Fair—the first Fair of the "Mechanics' and Agricultural Association of Louisiana."

In this part of the country, where every State and every county has had its annual Fair for many years past, it may seem amusing and absurd that the good people of New Orleans should make such an ado over an event so common here. But it is really a movement of great significance in the South; and when the facts and circumstances are considered, it will appear that the importance attached to it by the press and people of Louisiana is scarcely exaggerated. It is a novelty, to begin with. Industrial exhibitions have been almost, if not altogether, unknown in Louisiana. The indolent planter has heretofore looked to his factor in New Orleans for such advances of money as would suffice for the current expenses of his family and his plantation, and beyond this has scarcely given a thought to business. The practice of the mechanic arts has been regarded as the task of slaves; the southern "gentleman" was born for expensive dissipation, for the learned professions, for the exercise of arms—for anything but manual labor, which was held to be a degradation, and the distinguishing duty of an inferior race. The pursuit of agriculture was represented at the hotels of New Orleans, where, during the gay season, the planters vied with each other in the lavish expenditure of borrowed money. Industrial Fairs, in such a community, and under such institutions and habits, were no more to be expected than horse races and bull fights among the early Puritans of the Plymouth colony. But with the abolition of slavery old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new. The Fair in New Orleans is the first tribute of the people of New Orleans to Free Labor, the first acknowledgment that the stamp of ignominy has been removed from industrial pursuits, and that the South is entering upon the certain road to solid wealth and prosperity, from which she has heretofore been barred by the system of slave labor. In this noble emulation the North will bid her God-speed. The event is one to be celebrated, and we hope it may prove an era in the progress of Louisiana, as the *Commercial* predicts. May the words of the *Picayune* prove true, when it says: "Adversity is teaching us its wholesome lessons of labor and thrift. Such exhibitions are the sign that we are improving them in the right temper—gathering together the remnants of our broken fortunes, and patiently working to put them together with our own hands as a basis for a future prosperity." When this future prosperity develops itself, and the South sees that its "subjugation" to free labor results in rescuing her from stagnation and decay, we shall have no more such complaints as the *Picayune* utters in the same article from which we have quoted, when it says: "All that is left us to do as helots of the Union, is to refuse to do anything which gives our assent to the degradation with which we are menaced."

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

[From the Washington Republican, November 21.]

MR. JOHNSON'S OPINION—HIS DIFFERENCE WITH CONGRESS—AN AUTHORIZED STATEMENT.

Suffrage should be conferred by the States, that right being guaranteed to each State by the Constitution. President Johnson is in favor of qualified suffrage in Tennessee as a citizen of that State. He authorized us, in behalf of the Chief Executive of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for three classes of colored men of this District, in April last, and at his suggestion we secured the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned. We took special pains to notify several Radical Senators and Representatives who were anxious inquirers on the subject, that the President was in favor of the plan proposed in the *Republican*. The Radicals were afraid to touch the question, and went home to their several States and blackguarded the President, and declared that he was opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the black man.

Andrew Johnson is in favor of more for the black man in Tennessee, as a citizen of that State; he suggested to Governor Sharkey of Mississippi more for the colored men of that State, and requested and authorized us to urge upon Congress, at the last session, more for the colored men of the District than Charles Sumner, or Henry Wilson, or any other Congressman of Massachusetts ever asked for the colored men of their State. No colored man who fought in the Union army, or who owns property, no matter how much, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write. President Johnson goes beyond that. He is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do it, who can read and write, or who served honorably in the Union army, or who own property to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars and upward.

The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the former believes that, under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.

If Hanscom, (the editor of the *Republican*,) is really authorized to make the above statement, it shows that the elections have exercised a salutary and chastening influence on the would-be Dictator. It may be possible that he deems it best to propitiate the popular feeling a little before Congress assembles; Johnson is up to all kinds of tricks. No man who ever sat in the Executive chair used the Washington papers so much to pettifog his "policy" before the country as the present occupant. All that Hanscom says about "the special pains that he took to notify several Senators and Representatives" as to the President's views on [illegible] suffrage is silly egotism and absurd bosh. His master spoke for himself on a hundred occasions before and after the adjournment of Congress; and in no speech to the country or message to Congress during its session, nor in any of his harangues to the populace while swinging around the circle, did he ever repeat what he suggested to Governor Sharkey in July, 1865, in respect to extending the suffrage to colored men. It is folly and falsehood on the part of the "subsidized" Washington paper to put forth that claim in his behalf.

"The only difference between the President and Congress," says the *Republican*, "is, that the former believes that under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of the suffrage for itself." But does Johnson deny to Congress the right to settle the question of the suffrage in the Territories? Congress claims the right to organize governments for the ex-States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion. Where did Johnson find his authority for organizing the rebel territories into State Governments without the sanction of Congress? Where did he get his authority to deprive the loyal colored citizens of those rebel territories of their right of suffrage? Who authorized him to proclaim that pardoned rebels should vote, but loyal colored men should not vote in the reorganization of those destroyed State Governments? It will be remembered that in his Proclamations he declared that the rebel "States" were without governments or constitutions, and that their laws were null and void. If such were the fact, by what authority did Andrew Johnson exclude the colored citizens of the "South" from voting at the elections held to create anew those defunct States? Will his Washington mouth-piece explain? There was no law on the statute book that justified or allowed him to discriminate against one class of citizens and in favor of another on account of color. Slavery was abolished; no man was a master and no man was a slave. All were citizens, and equal in the eye of the law, except that the blacks were loyal, Constitution supporting citizens, while the whites were subdued rebels, who had striven to destroy the Constitution and the Union. The act of the President was therefore an unwarranted usurpation of authority and a palpable violation of the Constitution. But if his defenders take the other horn of the dilemma and assume that the rebel Territory was actual States in the Union, as many Copperheads contend, then Johnson's proclamations were lawless infractions of State sovereignty, and the State constitutions and governments he forced on the people of those States are bogus, and he deserves to be impeached and removed forthwith. On the other hand, if Johnson's proclamations set forth the truth, that those State constitutions and governments were forfeited, by rebellion and were defunct, then it is the duty of Congress to organize governments for the rebel territory, and prescribe the qualifications thereof, electors, and Johnson has nothing to do in the premises, save and except to see that the laws made by Congress are enforced.

As to the right of such *bona fide* "State" to settle the terms of suffrage for itself, that is a wholly different question. An amendment to the Constitution may undoubtedly be adopted which shall declare that no State shall make or enforce any law depriving any class of male adult citizens of the right of suffrage on account of race or color. Will Johnson favor or oppose such an amendment? Can the *Republican* answer the question? Neither Congress nor the dominant Republican party are in the mood to be humbugged or thwarted by the apostate who unfortunately occupies and disgraces the Executive chair.

CENTRALIZATION.

Whenever the Government of the Union is about to exercise its just powers, and enforce its authority over the rebellious States, one method in constant use among those who oppose the Administration, of thwarting this purpose, is to raise the cry of centralization. This alarm cry is constantly rung in our ears, by men whose sole object is to save the Confederate section against the just punishment for their crimes, and to cripple the Federal Government in the exercise of its undisputed powers. Doubtless the centralization of all power in the Federal Government would be a great evil and wrong. No party and no man seeks to do it, as all are alike convinced that the safety of our institutions and their permanence depend upon a strict maintenance of the dividing line between the powers given to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States. But it does not seem to be so well borne in mind by some, that the full and complete exercise of all the powers which by the Constitution are given to the General Government, are just as essential to our safety and existence as a people. The great object sought in the establishment of the Federal Constitution, was to secure through the General Government that justice and freedom which there was imminent danger the people would lose through the feebleness or conflicts of the disunited States. Consolidation, or centralization to this extent is a necessity; and so far from being an evil to be condemned or deplored, it is an indispensable need, and an inestimable blessing. When, therefore, the cry of centralization is raised, it is always a question whether it should not rather excite our approbation and increase our sense of security, than alarm our fears and raise our opposition. If the power sought to be exercised, or the measure to be enforced, is one legitimately within the scope of the Federal authority, and is aimed at patriotic ends, it should be hailed with joy and receive our earnest and loyal support. The General Government is clothed with high authority, and certain great powers are centralized in its hands, as absolutely essential to the freedom of the people and the safety of the nation. So far from there being any danger in the use of these powers, the true ground for alarm would be for that Government to neglect or refuse their exercise, and succumb to the usurped and mischievous authority of the States.

Where the line of partition runs between the authority of the General Government and that of the States, is it not always so clearly seen as to leave no room for honest difference of opinion. But of this great truth there can be no doubt, and, bearing it always in mind, we need not go far astray in our conclusions, namely, that the avowed object of the institution of the Federal Government was to secure the blessings of liberty and justice to the people and their posterity. These blessings were to be thus secured by the establishment and protection in every State of a republican form of Government, and by this means guaranteeing to the people all those rights and immunities which pertain everywhere to the citizens of a republic. The fundamental principles of a republican form of government, are understood universally to be the freedom and equality of all citizens. The rights of man, and exact justice, with no privileged class, no aristocracy, and no slaves, these are known to be implied in the idea of a Republic; and when our fathers erected the Government of the Union, one leading object was to establish a power whose right and duty it should be to enforce the principles of Republican Government everywhere within its jurisdiction, and that extended over all the States then within, or that might hereafter enter, the Union. Whatever is justly implied in the idea of a Republican Government, whatever of equal right and impartial justice belong to that form of free institutions, it is the imperative duty of the Federal Government to maintain and enforce. The meaning and purpose of the Federal Constitution is to establish and maintain everywhere in the land the fundamental principles of Republican Government. All power necessary to this end is centralized in it. To this end it is a consolidated Government, and in this centralization lies our chief security, and should be our highest pride.

Without this supreme authority of the Union to enforce human rights and equal justice everywhere, doubtless we should have all sorts of oppression and wrong in States that had forgotten their allegiance to republican principles, and whose Government had been seized by a class, or a party, determined to build up their fortunes and power on the ruin and oppression of the people. Against such usurpation and tyranny the General Government is set up as an abiding watch and defence. And that Supreme Government fails in the exercise of its clearest authority and neglects a most sacred duty if in any quarter of its wide domain, in any one of the many States, a single citizen of its many millions is deprived of any one of the rights which belong to him as a member of the republic. No one can get so far off, or into a State so remote, as to be beyond the reach of the protecting power of the General Government in all his rights as a citizen of the republic. It was to defend human rights and maintain the principles of free republican government that the Constitution was framed. To this extent at least all power is contained in it, and we find in this Constitution no reason for alarm, but rather a full assurance of safety and protection for all classes, of whatever race or color, so long as they bear the image and can claim the rights of humanity.

☞ One E. M. Haines, who for a long time had been one of the magnates of the Republican party of Lake County, concluded, last summer, that he could get to Congress *sooner* by the "left-hand" road. He thereupon turned a political flip-flap, and came down in the midst of the Copperhead party. He was instantly put on the track for Congress. He had gained by turning his coat at least the first object of his aspiration, viz: *a nomination for Congress*. An old abolition veteran, by the name of Gen. Farnsworth, who had been over the route to Washington several times, was started by the Radicals on the right-hand road. The following is the result of the race to the capital. Time from eight a. m. to six p. m. of one day:

Farnsworth ran ... 15,788 rods.
Haines ran ... 3,241 "
Farnsworth ahead ... 12,543 "

It will be seen that when Farnsworth had reached his goal, Haines was truly half way over the first quarter of the distance. And yet he was the candidate of the combined "Conservative Copperheads" and "Conservative Republicans," of the District. He was backed up and supported by the whole power and influence of Andy Johnson, the Chicago *Times* and the bread-and-butter brigade.

Two years ago one Johnson ran as the Copperhead candidate against Farnsworth in the same District. Here are the votes received by each—Haines, remember, was reinforced by all the *Conservative* Republicans in the District, and had only to contend against the "handful of Radicals" who "infest" the District:

Counties.	1866. Haines	1864. Johnson.
Boone	[illegible]	349
DeKalb	507	742
Kane	1,[illegible]	1,479
Lake	[illegible]	873
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible],191
Winnebago	[illegible]	710
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen that the combined Conservatives and Copperheads succeeded in polling *more than half* as many votes for Haines as the Copperheads polled for Johnson in 1864. The Copperjohns are a growing party in the Second District, and Haines is a formidable embodiment of "my policy."

A tragical affair took place on the evening of October 21st, at the Theatre des Nouveautes, a small *salle* on the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. One of the prettiest and most popular actresses, Madame Chapuies, received a message in the course of the performance that her husband was at the stage door, and wanted to speak to her on important business. Though she had not seen him for a long time, she thought it as well to hear what he had to say, and went to the stage door to see him. He said nothing but stabbed her in the throat, and then stabbed himself five times in the chest and stomach. The lady's wounds are very slight, but the husband is in a desperate state. The papers say that people are puzzled to account for the crime, but it is set down to jealousy.

On the 21st ult., during the passage of the steamship Pereire from Havre to New York, the Very Rev. Etienne Rousselon, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of New Orleans, La., a passenger on board the vessel, in going on deck, slipped and fell backwards, injuring himself severely. The reverend gentleman [illegible]. The Pereire arrived [illegible], after which the Vicar General was conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found that in the fall he had sustained a fracture of the neck of the left thigh bone. He continued to fail, and died on Friday.

The *Scientific American* has received a specimen of the "mad stone" from a gentleman of Atlanta, Ga. It was taken from the stomach of a deer killed in Houston County, and the paper says it seems to be composed of phosphate of lime. Similar concretions are not unusual in the deer's stomach; those which are young have been seen, sometimes not larger than a pea, while in older animals they are much larger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY IN GERMANY. By J. Ross Browne. Illustrated by the Author. Cloth. Pp. 381. Price $2.00. New York: Harper Brothers, 1866. Sold by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

It is not the past that pleases them but their idea of the past as it once pleased them. The gray hair memory dreams of [illegible] experience would not be pleasant realities. The Scotchman who comes to America and by his enterprise and economy, quickly makes a fortune, longs to be home again with his loved Grampian hills; but it is not until he goes back and tries to live among the quiet old familiar scenes that he discovers his past experience to be quite unsuited to his present tastes, concludes that the Scotch world moves much too slowly, and that the scenery is most beautiful when not often seen. So our excellent Americanized German sees visions of the cherished Fatherland all full of old time happiness; but when he wanders away back up the Rhine to Frankfort he finds that his country must now be seen through American eyes, and he is shocked at the tyranny of the Government and the contented poverty of his countrymen.

In many villages a doctrine like that of Malthus is adopted, and only a prescribed number of citizens are allowed to marry in each year. If one want a cord of wood, he must make application at the police office. No private citizen is allowed to kill his own pig or prescribe his own medicine. The blacksmith must not marry the widow of his friend the shoemaker and carry on the business of the latter, though horse-shoeing might have made him rich enough to hire a foreman. The owner of a lot must build his house of such material and dimensions and looking toward such point of the compass as the Government may think best; nor can the denizen of the "free city of Frankfort" marry a house-keeper without giving good and sufficient evidence that his kreutzers will count up to a certain magic sum. The traveller must hand over his passport and beg a ticket of permission to stop a few days.

If his visit be prolonged into what Miss Leslie would call a visitation, he must deposit three hundred florins, lest he fall into vagrancy and get a job in the poor house. The proprietor of a grocery shop may feed crackers and cheese to his customers at the counter; but he must not furnish a seat at table, for those luxuries are allowed only to another sort of money-getter. Women may peddle fruit, but not crackers. One man may sell beer in covered glasses only, while his neighbor enjoys the aristocratic privilege of selling it in bottles. The butcher must not overstep a certain modest number of slaughtered cattle in a year. At every corner a soldier is seen. The Prussian jostles the Frankfort merchant into the kennel, because he hates the city. The officer of the Austrian contingent cuts down the Italian with the sword, for he hates Italy. Terror of the strong arm preserves the peace.

To an American it seems strange that Germans should manifest such breadth of mind in theorizing man into his highest happiness, and yet submit to the baseness of being daily trodden upon by arbitrary power. They have much intellect, but little will. Two hundred years of oppression, humiliation, and destructive wars have left their mark upon the life of the people. The political prostration and individual weakness with which the countrymen of Goethe have been reproached, are attributed by Herr Freitag to the waste and destruction of the Thirty Years' War. It is calculated that this war deprived Germany of two-thirds of its population and three-fourths of its capital. A whole generation of insecurity drove forethought itself to despair. The diversion of eastern trade from the German to another route, which occurred about the same time, may be set down as a fruitful source of the subsequent ruin. The termination of the Religious Wars left a fallen nobility and a starving peasantry face to face. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the peasantry were brought under the control of the pretended representatives of the old nobility. It was the peasant's duty to supply cattle and labor on his lord's estate. Two days in a week were thus sacrificed; and so late as 1790 the peasants of Meissen rose in rebellion because these lord's days were increased and divided into fractions to such extent that no full day's work could be done on the lands of the people. In Rugen the lord charged a hundred and fifty dollars for the liberty of the able-bodied man and fifty or sixty dollars for that of the beautiful girl, who wanted to leave his estate and try their fortunes on another. He could forbid the acceptance of service off the estate. When Frederick the Great reduced the charge for this permission to one ducat, it was thought a great benefit conferred upon the land. The game laws forbade the peasants to keep firearms, and even to dig pits to trap the wolves which yet, almost every year, carried off a woman or child from each village. A deer might get into the pit, and it were better that an occasional peasant should be eaten by the wolves than that a deer should be eaten by the peasants. When the lord ordered his canals or fishponds to be drawn, the tenants were compelled to purchase the fish in quantities proportioned to the size of their holdings. The same abuse was extended to corn, cheese, butter and cattle. The lord was local judge, and the umpire of his own quarrels. He could inflict personal chastisement and imprison without appeal. His walking cane was freely used about the heads of tenants who received no pay; and even the reformers of the last century preached that the peasants ought not to resist unless the beating were excessive. These tyrannous abuses have been continued up to a time within the memory of men yet living; and the victims have been four-fifths of all the Germans. The century from 1650 to 1750 was the midnight of German history; and it was not till 1807 that a rising middle class began to bridge over the dark chasm between the exalted oppressor and the abject peasant. The iron heel being set upon all external activity the German mind fell back upon itself; and as the "Bohemian Mountains" were proverbially set as the limit to every human interest, so the daily routine of life, as the powers that be might happen to fix it, became the extent of action, and German brains began the effort of thought in that casement where no potentate can interfere. Something quite other than "camels" was developed. A hundred and fifty years ago began the career of Rationalism, which has brought upon Germany the curses of Christians and the growls of infidels. Literature and art absorbed all the energies of the intelligent classes. While the French Revolution was knocking at their door, the great men, who would naturally be looking after the State, were intent upon the new glories of letters. Instead of devotees at the shrine of the new liberties, there were worshippers of the clever men of Weimar. Goethe buried their presentiments of danger in his magnificent fiction, and Schiller taught esthetics to men who ought to have been fighting.

If woman be the standard of civilization, the tender sex of Germany ought to pray for barbarism. In 1863 there were posted on the gateways of Frankfort printed notices, signed by the Directory of Railroads, requiring the services of four hundred laborers, to the men of whom forty cents a day were offered, and to the women, *twenty-six cents*. Would it not be a queer sight to see a gang of American women wheeling mud, chopping old logs and blasting rocks on another "Great Western!" Mr. Browne's Butterfield has a picture of an old lady of many German winters who tugs at a heavy wheel-barrow full of sheaves, while her strong-armed son and grand-boy walk leisurely along behind smoking their pipes. "It is no uncommon thing to see a stout young fellow returning to his village, after a hard day's work, with his arm cast devotedly over the neck of his sweetheart; a broad grin of satisfaction on his honest face; while the unresisting damsel staggers along under her load of vegetables, skilfully poised in a huge basket on the top of her head. The unmannerly lout professes to love her with all his might and main, but never offers to relieve her of her burden. 'Ach, du bist so schon!' he cries—'thou art so beautiful!'—and then he snatches a kiss from under the big basket. 'Ja! ja! Hans,' says the girl; 'but where is that new handkerchief you promised me?' 'Ach, Gott!' cries Hans, 'you are so sweet you make me forget everything.' But Hans does not carry the burden. He forgets that women are weak as well as pretty. Mr. Butterfield saw handsomely dressed young ladies forced to walk in the gutter to make room for some consequential personage of the male gender. The Nuremberg wood-saw has a woman at one end and a stone at the other. This is presumed to be on the same principle that made the boy balance his meal bag with a heavy weight in the light end. Two or three women may be seen sawing, while others are splitting, and a couple, by means of a pulley, are hoisting baskets filled with the prepared fuel to the attic story, where a man sits in the window, pipe in mouth, [illegible], willing to hand the sticks over to another gang of women, who stow them away. In Wurtsburg the men are actually [illegible] the women saw wood, except at frequent intervals, when the gallant fellows go to light their pipes or take a draught of beer in the nearest saloon. But, if the gentlemen of Germany be less chivalric in their devotion to women than the masculines of the American 'hub,' yet they are far more demonstrative of affection, for they embrace and kiss one another and dogs to an extent quite beyond the appreciation of the fastidious embracers and kissers of our country.

Probably the most fashionable resort of travellers is Geneva; but the expenses are very considerable. Dresden is attractive to the foreigner on account of its galleries of art, its beautiful gardens and excellent schools. [illegible] head-quarters of English students. Frankfort has many tourists. Heidelberg, Darmstadt, and Wurtzburg are [illegible] places where [illegible] may be [illegible] with court fashions and external influences. The schools are good and living is cheap. The polytechnic school and public hospitals of Wurtzburg make it a desirable place for young men in the medical profession. Gottingen is a good location for the student. Pure German may be acquired in the villages toward the north, and the expenses are moderate, but the climate is unpleasant to most Americans. Berlin is unsociable and extravagant, but a great attraction to the man of science.

Everybody knows that the scholars of Germany are the schoolmasters of Christendom; and any enthusiastic praise of the educational facilities of that country would be superfluous. But all the boys who go to Germany for mental culture do not get it. As in this country so in England and on the Continent, the good mothers and grandmothers tell all the neighbors that John has studied himself ill at college, when in fact irregular sleep, late suppers and wine are the cause of his learned pallor. The cost of education is no proof of its thoroughness; for at most of the great universities few students are expelled who pay the tuition fees regularly and do not break the head of some rival club's bully. At Heidelberg the first thing to be done toward the acquisition of a finished education is to join a club, assume the red, pink, green or yellow cap, and learn to wear it with clever jauntiness. The student must have knee boots, and cultivate a manly mustache. This last often requires no small care and attention. To attain a "standing" he quarrels with the champion of some other lager-beer fraternity, fights a duel with him and cuts his face. This done, he buys a dog and helps to fight his battles. He lodges loosely about town and follows the discipline of his fancy; gets up when he pleases and breakfasts in a house where beer and anecdotes abound. The lectures are a bore, but from respect for the professor he sometimes attends them. The red-caps all frequent one beer shop, and it is an important event when they are turned away for breaking tables and chairs and abusing the bar-keeper. A committee is appointed to go the circuit of the other beer houses, taste the liquors and report the best place for future meetings. Intriguing, and hunting, and dog-fighting, and duelling are the main duties of the day. But enough. This is not the way in which all of them waste the best days of their lives. Extremes meet. The hardest working students at our own great schools are found at the very places where the most reckless habits exist. The Germans carry the extreme to the utmost. The few workers give themselves immense tasks; and the players all but ruin themselves with surfeit of pleasure. The former are brought up to a frenzied abstraction from which they look with disdain upon all things that can be touched; while the latter go home to fill up the cup of their happiness in the club-house manner of their college training. The former are Trancendentalists; the latter horse jockeys.

WISCONSIN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. A History of all Regiments and Batteries the State has sent to the field, and deeds of her Officers, Governors and other Military Officers, and State and National Legislators to suppress the Rebellion. By WILLIAM DE LOSS LOVE. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 1,140. Price $5.00. Chicago: Church & Goodman, Publishers. 1866. Sold by subscription.

Our readers of Wisconsin may congratulate themselves upon the excellent record which Rev. Mr. Love has made of the noble sacrifices of that State in common with her sister communities to save the Republic and establish liberty. We have known something of the industry and earnestness of the author in preparing this book; and we believe the surviving heroes of the seventy-three military organizations which Wisconsin sent to the field, will recognize in this ponderous volume, a spirit of devotion to the warrior and determination to do justice to his fame, which could not be found in the pages of the mere penny-picking book-maker.

Here is the history of a hundred and thirty-six battles, the biography of two hundred officers and privates, with a classified list of nearly eleven thousand Wisconsin dead. The chapters on the cause of the rebellion, and the Calhoun-Davis extension of State Rights, have been much admired by all who have seen the advanced sheets; and we think the author has cleverly and soundly treated our great national sin in its relation to the rise and overthrow of the Slave Power. There are twenty-five steel plate portraits, two wood-cuts, and seven maps. The matter is so arranged that, while the history of every regiment and battery can be traced from beginning to end, the services of Wisconsin troops in the chief battles and campaigns are recorded side by side in the same chapter; a system of grouping which gives the work more of the interest and importance of a general history than is usually found in books of this class. Mr. Love's publishers, Messrs. Church & Goodman, of Chicago, have done credit to themselves and our city in so cleverly introducing the historian of Wisconsin to the friends of his heroes. The book is in plain type and substantially and neatly bound in cloth.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES: On the War of 1861. Being a complete history of its rise and progress, commencing with the Presidential election. Vol. I. Compiled from Government documents and other reliable sources. By Mrs J. BLAKESLEE FROST. Cloth. Pages 392. Boston: Degen, Estes & Priest, 23 Cornhill.

A very succinct, racy and accurate presentation of the incipiency of the Rebellion, the movement of troops, the battle scenes, the burning of bridges, the burial of soldiers, together with all the incidents of the most interest connected with the early part of the war, the great speeches of the day, the efforts of the patriotic and the lists of the dead. This is not a mere talk about the war in good round womanish terms, but a terse digest of continuous events from the beginning down to six months subsequent to the election of President Lincoln. From personal knowledge of the lady historian, we believe her to possess the two best qualities of the annalist—integrity and industry—with no small degree of earnestness and strength of character. She is not a book-maker of the school of "fine writing," but a historian. Her style is simple, compact and straightforward, with no ornateness, but often pungent and sometimes sarcastic. She is not a partisan, but believes it to be the duty of the historian to remain neutral. The engravings are spirited, and the subjects well chosen. There are steel plates of Lincoln, McClellan and Butler. The work is finely brought out by Degen, Estes & Priest, and is to be sold by subscription only. The authoress is now stopping at the Sherman House, and we believe it is her purpose to remain some time in this city.

MAUD MULLER. By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. With Illustrations by W. J. Hennessy.

EVANGELINE, A TALE OF ACADIE. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. With Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. With Illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

These little gems of literature and the art of design are among the prettiest holiday books of the season. To us Whittier's Maud is the most attractive. This fascinating poem is cleverly illustrated by Hennessy. Whoever wants to see how an idea can be put into a chimney corner may turn to the tenth page, where the pensive Maud sits at the wheel and contrasts her stupid husband on a stool by the fire, pipe in mouth, cup in hand, with all the substantial and splendid comforts "that might have been." As to the author he has well nigh attained the enviable rank of those great writers who live quite above criticism. The story of the poor girl and the judge is cherished by all who love the beautiful. What a charming book for a Christmas box!

Who does not daily look upon the image of the wistful Evangeline? And in whose heart is there not sympathy for Longfellow's greatest of the heroines of love? Now we have this sad, beautiful story in its holiday garments, and we know not a book of recent literature so truly adapted to ennoble the tastes of the daughters of the West.

Lowell's Launfal is familiar to our readers. A reproduction of the chivalry of the days of Arthur. The book is handsomely illustrated by ten of Eytinge's designs. Those who have seen the illustrations of the "Holy Grief" by this artist, will be well assured that, with such publishers as Ticknor & Fields, and pictures like those, the popular Professor's "Vision" could not fail to be well brought out.

In the new marble palace for the *Herald* building, on Broadway and Ann streets, New York, Bennett will have a room thirteen feet by twenty, looking out on St. Paul's; Mr. Hudson one about the same size adjoining, looking out from the Park Row front on the Astor House; and young Bennett one adjoining Hudson's, looking out on the park. Then comes the big room for all the sub-editors, fronting on Ann street, and a room for visitors. The press room under the street is over twenty feet deep. The composing room, a great hall under the sky-lights, and [illegible].

FEUILLETON.

A LITERARY BUREAU.

Among the thousands of people who either take a daily newspaper or read one that belongs to somebody else, there are many classes of readers, each of which has some favorite column. It is quite likely that the speculator pores over monetary and commercial statistics, that would not be understood by the young lady, who turns immediately to the list of marriages, which, to her, is about the only interesting part of newspaper literature. Editorials are sometimes read by politicians, but more frequently by those who write them. The news summary of a morning is glanced at by the hurried business man to the exclusion of the rest of the paper, and old people seek for deaths with as much zeal as it would be natural to suppose they would employ to avoid the subject. There are some—few Americans are nationally fond of newspapers—who read them through and through; but two classes of readers are prominently large. The individuals of one class never read anything but the advertisements, and the individuals of the other never look at the advertisements, but read everything else.

For the first class it will not be necessary to give information of the establishment of a Literary Bureau, but it may not be out of place to explain its objects, to which the advertisement did not refer; and, in regard to the second class, we propose, gratuitously, to give the Bureau the benefit of a lift.

The project of establishing a bureau for literary reference is a novel one, and like most novel projects, originates in our country. To those who have any knowledge of these matters, it will immediately occur that this Bureau is a sort of intelligence office for the mutual accommodation of Jenkinses, who are out of employment, and for papers which require their services. It is probable that there will be more applications from Jenkinses than from the papers, for while it is a fact that without Jenkinses we could have no newspapers, it is equally true nowadays that newspapers are seldom without a full supply of Jenkinses.

But the utility of the Bureau is of far greater depth and capacity than this. One of its objects, for instance, is the examination of manuscripts. Upon those submitted, critical opinion simply will be passed, with a view to the writer's vanity only, or if desired, suggestions and corrections will be made, with a view to publication. In other words, grammar, information and brains are furnished for a stipulated price to all those who have a weakness for seeing themselves in print. We can imagine the chief critical reader at his desk, submerged in a flood of manuscript, a mere atom in a chaotic mass of literary matter, scratching his head with his pencil, and repeating to himself Punch's old definition: "What is matter?" "Never mind." "What is mind?" "No matter."

"Procuring publishers" is another avowed intention of the managers. This is a desideratum which has long been wanting. There is hardly a doubt but that matter enough has been written to make up a large national library, if printed, which the authors have never been able to get published at any price. The extravagant expenditure of paper involved in these hazardous literary enterprises must have been enormous. From this time henceforth, all this will be saved. The Literary Bureau will undertake to print, if not circulate. If necessary, it will commence the publication of daily newspapers, hebdomadals, magazines and quarterlies for the accomodation of writers who pay for getting their matter printed, and these periodicals the conductors can afford to circulate like commercial bulletins or hotel registers, which advertisers support. The revenue derived in this way alone will insure the success of the undertaking.

"Purchasing books" too will be as great a relief to those who feel it to be a fashionable necessity to possess a library, as it will be lucrative to the managers of the bureau, who obtain them at trade prices. Care should be taken that they should fit the shelves and that Bacon, Lamb, Chitty on Contracts, Borman's work on Petroleum, and books of that ilk, whose titles savor of personality, be avoided.

There is a "Department of Translation," which will be presided over by some learned blacksmith, who proposes to write anything, from business circulars to love ditties, in all languages, living or dead. This is available to the aspirant after baccalaureate honors, and may be taken advantage of by those who never learned to write English. Scarcely less important is the "Department of Facts and Statistics," which is an encyclopedia of the past and present. There has been an oversight as to the future, for which a clairvoyant should be permanently employed.

The "Registry of Lecturers" is perhaps more generously disposed toward lecturers than toward audiences. It is admitted that little attention will be paid to lecturers who have already a national reputation, possibly from the fact that such lecturers will not apply. And it is proposed to furnish lyceums, colleges, library associations and the public generally with lectures and lecturers to suit. Any subject will be treated, and a lecturer provided at the shortest notice. So complete and expeditious is the working of this department that orders are solicited by telegraph. Not only are lecturers furnished, but lectures are written for those who have a *penchant* for peripatetic literature, and cannot get them up. It is probably this department which will undertake to write Congressional speeches, toasts for dinner parties, appropriate presentation addresses, letters of acceptance of nominations to prominent positions, &c. Another remunerative function of this or some other department will be the furnishing of local sensations to newspapers. *Par example:* The Bureau prepares a graphic description of an elopement in high life, or some deplorable instance of misery in low life, which it presents to the *Herald* late at night. From the *Herald* office it goes to the office of the *World*, which is just ready to go to press. The editor is seen, the sensation announced, the *Herald* has it, the enterprising agent of the Bureau proposes to sell it to the *World*, and the *World* pays a high price for it, in order not to be behind its cotemporary. The simultaneous appearance in both papers is sufficient evidence of truth, and the agent of the Bureau is relieved of all responsibility in the matter.

Of course this Bureau finds a local habitation in New York, but its field of action is as broad as the principles upon which it rests. For further information we advise the reader to send for a circular. To the Bureau the most important feature is the fee, which must be paid in advance before any attention will be given the commission.

MUSICAL.

We predicted in the beginning of the season that notwithstanding the musical talent represented in the country, greater, perhaps, both in kind and extent, than ever before, yet owing to managerial deficiencies, it would be less available for the public than it was last season. This has proved to be true in every particular. There is not more than one effectively organized opera troupe in the country, and that is Maretzek's, who scarcely ever goes further from New York than Boston or Philadelphia. Many artists of individual merit are scattered among as many concert troupes, giving as numerically more entertainments, but artistically less satisfaction. Even these different organizations are rapidly falling off from financial reasons, consequent upon the want of well concerted attractions. Prepared for this state of affairs in advance, it seem to be a forcible reason for giving the greater encouragement to home talent, that the public taste for music may not deaden for want of musical matter.

And still we have the announcement that the Philharmonic Society is not as yet a self-sustaining institution, and unless a certain number of tickets are sold before the first of next month, no more concerts will be given. An imputation, issuing from the metropolitan newspaper critics, has long rested upon Western cities, that their inhabitants did not, could not, and would not support first-class musical entertainments. Up to this time, the Chicago public has made itself an exception by its universal liberality in supporting every thing of the kind, which had any claim to real merit. The facts in regard to the Philharmonic would seem, however, to warrant the conclusion that the public taste has experienced a decided change. But this conclusion is, after all, hardly a fair one. One great difference between the Philharmonic concerts and other entertainments, as far as the general public is concerned, is to be found in the fact that the Philharmonic association this season, sells only season tickets. Even if this were generally understood, which it is not, there are many people, who buy single tickets and attend musical entertainments on a night when it is convenient or pleasant for them to go, who would not feel like investing their money for season tickets, especially when they are by no means certain whether they could go or not.

Nor do the Philharmonic concerts afford such attractions to the *general* public as most other musical entertainments. However much variety there may be in the selections of the music, there is a sameness about the kind of music which only a small class of the public can appreciate, or even enjoy, for the season. It is hardly to be expected that Western appreciation of classical music should be so refined and thorough as, say in Germany, where a love and talent for music are inherent in the people, and where musical education has been encouraged for centuries. But in Germany, symphony concerts are seldom given, except in the open air or halls, where smoking is conventional, and beer or good wine a part of the evening's enjoyment. Such are the celebrated concerts of Liebig in Berlin, and Atranso in Vienna. With us such accompaniments have been universally voted as outre, and instead of them we demand a variety of entertainments, or the additional attraction of dramatic incident, as found in the opera.

Had the suggestions advanced in these columns at different times, been acted upon, we apprehend that the Philharmonic Association would scarcely have encountered its present difficulties. There is home talent enough, both individual and choral, for creditable productions of opera, and every facility is afforded. It is not as if a house had to be erected specially for it, or new scenery and costumes procured at a great cost. All of these can be furnished in Crosby's Opera House at very little, if any additional expense. Operas, German, French and Italian, might be rendered, which are not found in the standing repertoire of the troupes that visit us, and would be entirely new. Such entertainments, we are confident, would be liberally patronized. Another suggestion, had it been followed, would have gone far in supplying the deficiency, found in the absence of substantial patronage—that of public rehearsals. The season tickets exclusively are sold for the concerts themselves, so single tickets exclusively might be sold for these public rehearsals. The hall has to be used in any event, and the rehearsals being almost as finished as the concerts themselves, this plan would have given those an opportunity of hearing them who do not possess season tickets, and would have contributed largely to the sustaining fund. For this season, it is now too late to act upon these suggestions, perhaps, but they may be of service in precluding the recurrence of the present difficulties in the future. And, for the present, we advise the music-loving public to buy up the season tickets necessary to the continuance of the concerts, for we feel justified in assuring it that they will be the best musical entertainments which will be presented during the winter.

DRAMATIC.

The second of Boucicault's series of four plays which he promised to present this season, is having a long run in New York. "The Long Strike," which is its title, is a melodrama with a little tragedy, in the shape of killing one man—a very moderate share of it for our modern drama. The scene is laid in a manufacturing town, where a rich, but tyrannical, proprietor falls in love with the daughter of an old employe. A young employe finds himself in the same uncertain state of mind in regard to the young woman, and here, of course, the affection is reciprocated. The old man has long cherished a hatred toward all rich and tyrannical manufacturers, and this one in particular. In order to ventilate this hatred, he concocts a scheme for burning down the factory, which is discovered by the owner before maturity. The owner offers to compromise, if the daughter will consent to become his mistress. He is referred to the daughter, and while talking the matter over with her, is shot dead. Suspicion falls upon the other lover, who is arrested. But after a great many interesting scenes, and just before the young man is condemned, it is discovered that the refractory old factory man did it himself. So the two lovers are made ineffably happy—how long does not appear, owing to the sudden termination of the drama at this period.

The first of Boucicault's series, "The Flying Scud" is popular in London, several fast horses having already been named after it. A novel founded upon it is about to appear in the shape of a *Feuilleton* in the *Glow Worm*, an evening paper of London. The adoption of the *Feuilleton* by the TRIBUNE will soon insure its appearance in all the leading papers of the world. The third of Boucicault's plays is entitled "Hunted Down, or the Two Lives of Mary Leigh," and will be produced shortly.

Ristori's *Adrienne Lecouvreur* is harshly criticised in New York, principally on account of her *physique*, which she cannot help very well, and overacting which she might help as well as not. Those who saw a charming little German actress in the North-Side German theatre a couple of years ago, named Vestvali (no relation to the magnificent), will have a lasting impression of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, which it would be difficult for Ristori to dissipate.

Two Americans are about to make their first appearance before a London public, Mrs. John Wood and Artemus Ward.

EUROPE.

Our London Letter.

The English Farmer and his Condition.

The English Farmer—His Abject Condition—The Farmers' Club—Things in America—The Farmers in Council—An English Manufacturer on American Affairs—Chicago in the Ascendant.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, November 7, 1866.

It will be a long day before we can look to the English farmer for co-operation in any work of reform. In England large numbers of agriculturists are merely "tenants at will." If they offend the landlord they must give up the farm and move to pastures new. The abject state of most of our tillers of the soil is a position on which no true Englishman likes to dwell. They have no freedom of action. They are virtually serfs. A few weeks since I was in Essex, an agricultural county, and was thrown into the society of several farmers. General politics were broached, and liberal sentiments expressed. Hearing them, I exclaimed, "But if these are your opinions, how is it all your representatives in Parliament are Tories?" They shook their heads, and one by one observed that voting at elections was a landlord's matter. One gentleman—farming nearly one thousand acres, which is a large farm here,—told me that his two sons, who held farms under a particular nobleman who was of the Tory school, hated election times, for after recording their names on the polling lists for their landlord's nominee, they felt ashamed to speak to any one for the rest of the day. It is rarely the case that a farmer who is a dissenter in religious concerns, can obtain a farm from a conservative landlord. Even if he succeeds, he is expected to be at church on all the festival days, and to subscribe to the church charities.

But as free trade is bettering the condition of the rest of the community, and as facilities of intercommunication with other lands are multiplied, the farmer chafes under the restraints of his position. He knows [illegible], which is more than could have been said of him twenty years ago. But what can he do? Land is held in so few hands that there is no competition for [illegible]. "Here," said one of the highest authorities we have in matters agricultural, to the Central Farmers' Club, at their monthly meeting on Monday, "here we are so overpopulated that thousands of young men are unable to obtain suitable and remunerative employment, or to embark in business with any fair prospect of success. Farmers and their sons find it equally difficult to settle. The consequence is that rents in this country have been forced up to an artificial standard. What with an increased rental, a higher rate of wages, a lower standard of prices, a greater risk from disease in stock, and undiminished taxation, I cannot see how the present race of farmers, except a few favorably situated, can hope so to increase their capital, as to become possessed of the means of starting their families in respectability."

But your readers may ask

WHAT IS THE FARMERS' CLUB?

Though the English farmer is still deprived of political freedom; though he has no action of his own in religious affairs, he has the liberty given him of getting as much out of his ground as he can, not forgetting at the same time, the improvement he effects in his landlord's property. English agriculture has shared with all the other arts in the benefits of modern discovery and invention. Never was land so well cultivated as it is in England at the present hour. And the present race of farmers know a good deal more than their fathers of the sister arts, and they read and think on scientific subjects; and they organize themselves into societies or "Clubs" for the purpose of comparing notes with each other as to their experience and their theories. The Club among them, which is emphatically the representative of the farmers throughout the country, was founded upwards of twenty years ago, I believe by the late William Shaw, who was for many years editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, and who, I regret to say, after a brilliant career as a farmers' writer, got into debt through a futile attempt to establish a cattle market in the metropolis, and died at the Australian diggings. It is called "The Central Farmers' Club." Its meetings are held six times a year in London, because the metropolis is the only rendezvous that the farmers would be at all likely to agree upon. The members come from all parts of the Kingdom, and among them are the very *elite* of English farmers. You hear in their discussions the burr of Lincolnshire; the broad accent of Essex, and the "z" sounds of the Somersetshire yeomen. Mainly they are tenant farmers, but some of them fill the double capacity of tenant and landlord. The late Fisher Hobbs was an instance. Landlords proper rarely come, and when they do, they never dine; and things are said which it is not agreeable for them to hear. The subjects discussed are of an eminently practical character. General politics are avoided. The usual course is for a paper to be read by a member who has undertaken one of the subjects for the year, and who is always expected to tell something which he knows from experience. A discussion then ensues, in which the questions raised are viewed from all sides, and the principles propounded, tested by the practical knowledge of farmers from every district. The Club rooms in which they meet are part of a hotel built by farmers for the accommodation of persons of their own class. An Illinois farmer on a visit to London would find himself, were he to take up his quarters in Salisbury Hotel, Fleet street, in the midst of brother cultivators, who would give him a [illegible] and [illegible] him with a thousand eager questions upon his State, and its land and its stock. For a new interest, if only a temporary one has sprung up among the worthy agriculturists through a lecture given them on Monday night by Mr. J. Howard, of Bedford, a celebrated maker of agricultural implements who having just returned from the United States where he visited Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the New England States, determined to lay before the Club the results of his observations in a paper called "Things in America."

THE FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

To hear this address the largest audience ever known in the history of the Club assembled. Since the war the United States have grown in our thoughts. America looms considerably before us. Not only the Irish peasant depicted by Mr. Bright, but thousands of cultivated Englishmen, wanting scope for their energies, "turn their eyes to the setting sun." And so we had a great gathering of farmers to listen to American facts, on Monday. For Mr. Howard, let it be understood that he had no anecdotes to tell; no "amusing" scenes to describe; but only plain business details, entering into the marrow of the lives of grave and earnest men. As a rule the proceedings of the Farmers' Club are not reported in the ordinary political journals, but an exception was made in this case, and the papers of last Tuesday contained an abstract of Mr. Howard's remarks. I have since had the opportunity of perusing the MS. of the paper, and noticed many things which are imperfectly given in your press. Mr. Howard, in a simple manly way, paid a tribute to the American character which made a great impression upon his hearers. Without, however, the least suspicion of flattery, he yet gave a picture in which all the lineaments were favorable. As with every other traveler from Europe, the extent of the country excited his amazement. The figures, he said, "seem to dwarf Great Britain into a mere speck upon the map of the world." The extent of the information of the people was equally surprising, though as for every Englishman who has visited the United States, he found the Americans who had visited England. This was intelligible. He actually said that he found American farmers who knew more about English affairs than many English farmers do! Of another favorite theme of travellers from Europe he said: "I do not maintain that in point of personal manners they come quite up to the English standard, but any deficiency in this respect is more than compensated for by the absence of that stiffness and formality of the one class of England, and the extreme servility of the other." Again: "I do believe the American people have been misrepresented and traduced by some of our public writers, in a way that no other people on the face of the earth have been. I went to America with many of the prejudices of England, expecting to find at least the bulk of the people rough, 'rowdy,' uncouth, and vulgar. Dickens, the Trollopes, and other writers might have met with the characters they have portrayed. I can only speak of the people as I found them. I travelled some 5,000 miles without once being subject to insults or rudeness of any kind. I mixed with all classes; for there are no first, second, or third class on their railways or steamboats, and I met with nothing but civility and politeness. The working class are well-behaved, and, as a rule, are far better educated and more intelligent than our own. The wealthier class I found to be communicative, open-hearted, and hospitable; indeed, as pleasant and agreeable people as I could wish to mix with." If he were asked what was the best part of the States, to settle in, he should say one of the Northwestern States—Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan would be the best for corn growing and stock raising; but he was inclined to think that more money was to be made out of the cotton and cattle, and that there was a fine field open in North Carolina, Texas and California. The lecture bristled with facts and points illustrative of agriculture and of "things" generally in America.

After the paper had been read, a discussion sprang up, the principal interest of which turned upon the question—how far the United States and more particularly the Northwestern portion and the Carolinas were desirable as settlements for the sons of British farmers. It was evident that to most in the room no national prejudice would interfere with what might appear prudent from a material point of view, and it was hinted that the subject might well form the staple of a discussion early in the ensuing year. The impossibility in which farmers are placed, of finding farms for their sons, is clearly causing them to think seriously of the openings in the West. Chicago was repeatedly spoken of—it was alluded to at length in the lecture itself—and among the speakers who dwelt upon the marvellous resources of its district, and the vast expansion of the city, was Mr. Wilkins, who, it appears, was for twelve years a British Consul in your midst. One or two American gentlemen spoke, but there was nothing in their remarks calling for notice.

CHICAGO ASCENDANT.

Every one who returns to Europe from the United States blows the fame of Chicago. It is becoming a proverb. We don't say when we want to illustrate the rapidity of an act that it is like Jonah's gourd, but like Chicago. In fact, if you will pardon me for saying so, the subject is a little of a bore. If I take up the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, I find on the first or second page that *I see*, some startling French adjectives, or popular interjectoral expressions applied to the City of Chicago. If I look into a religious magazine, I find a lengthy account of the sums which are spent every year on religious objects by that miraculous city, Chicago. This morning as I left my home in the suburbs, I saw on the dead walls, as I got near to town, flaming placards announcing a lecture by a popular Baptist minister, the Rev. W. Brock, on "From London to Chicago—out." In the papers—and here I am not bored at all—I see the Chicago TRIBUNE quoted as frequently as the New York *Herald* or *Times*. Even these letters of mine wend their way back in some extraordinary manner and meet me in the columns of our provincial journals among the "original contributions" of the week. If we only had quicker communication with your city, if some of the great schemes now revolving in men's minds are but carried out, Chicago will cut New York out of men's minds so far as is Europe concerned. May it be so! I have learned to detest the prevailing spirit of the Empire City; its political parties; and the greater portion of its press. It looms to me like a bad European town with such vices as are peculiar to America grafted on to it. The fresh breezes from the West are infinitely purer and more bracing.

J. R. B.

AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph on His Tour in Bohemia.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed the following autograph letter to the Governor of Bohemia:

CZERNIN, November 4, 1866.

MY DEAR COUNT DE ROTHKIRCH—I take leave of my beloved kingdom of Bohemia with my heart touched by the new and numerous marks of *fidelity and attachment* which every class of society in the capital and in the country has been eager to give me. I have convinced myself personally of the terrible [illegible] of the population which has suffered so much [illegible]. I rank among my most sacred duties as sovereign, that of promptly healing these wounds by hastening, as much as possible, the payment of the indemnities for the damage caused, and in assisting the restoration of well-being so severely tried. The affection and fidelity which I have everywhere met with in Bohemia, and which have accompanied and surrounded me, are for me the surest pledge of the accomplishment of my desires, which have only in view the happiness of my beloved people. I thank once more my faithful Bohemians for the pleasing sensations I have lately experienced; and I also thank them in the name of the whole empire, which recognizes one of the greatest supports of its power and prosperity in the co-operation, fidelity and strength of my Bohemian people.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Mr. Gladstone's Interview with the Pontiff.

[From the Corriere Italiano, of Florence, Nov. 9.]

Mr. Gladstone found the Pope calm as usual. They did not speak of politics till near the close of the conversation. His Holiness complained of the Austrian Government, while admitting that the events in Germany had rendered it unable to assist the Holy See, and he almost excused the conduct of the Vienna Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone congratulated him upon the arrival of the Antibes Legion at Rome. The Pope said to this "Terrestrial legions have the defect of often missing the object they aim at. Besides, what matters it to me what may happen? Believe me that, when the French have gone I shall be none the less protected, seeing that the legions which defend the Church are never wanting," and his Holiness raised his eyes to Heaven.

Mr. Gladstone turned the conversation upon Italy, and he asked what truth there might be in the preliminaries for negotiations with the Government of Florence, mentioned in the papers. This is what the Pope answered: "I do not read the journals, and on this subject I know nothing whatever. All I know is that when I die *I shall not leave* to my successor the sacred and inviolable heritage of Saint Peter."

The conversation respecting Italy having ceased, Ireland was spoken of, and the Pope warmly recommended to Mr. Gladstone his well-beloved flock. Then, smiling, he added: "If I am obliged, as some say, to leave Rome, even although Ireland be distant from the centre of Christianity, I would not perhaps disdain to take up my abode there. Malta, a place almost altogether commercial, now that the revolutionists have begun to accuse my poor clergy of simony, would not have my preference." In conclusion, he said he would go wherever Providence determined—that great Providence which never failed to judge men who were not eternal. In uttering these words the Pope showed much emotion.

Tobacco Consumed in Europe.

In the city of Hamburg, Germany, the manufacture of tobacco gives employment to more than 10,000 persons, who turn out 150,000,000 cigars a year, valued at $2,000,000. From Havana and Manilla, Hamburg imports 18,000,000 cigars a year, making an aggregate, including its own production, of 168,000,000 cigars, 153,000,000 of which were exported, leaving 15,000,000 for home consumption—allowing 40,000 cigars a day to an adult male population of 45,000. In England, with a population of 21,000,000 in 1821, the consumption of tobacco was 15,598,152 pounds, an average of 12 ounces per head for the entire population; in 1831, with a population of 24,410,429, the consumption reached 19,533,841 pounds, or 13 ounces per head; in 1841, population 27,019,672, consumption 22,309,360 pounds, or 13¼ ounces per head; and in 1851, population 27,452,692, the consumption was 28,062,841 pounds, or 17 ounces of tobacco per head—showing a steady increase. In France, the consumption of tobacco is 18¾ ounces per head, nearly half of which is snuffed. In Denmark, in 1848, it was 70 ounces per head; and in Belgium it averages about 70½ ounces per head.

Death of an Edinburgh Celebrity.

The *Scotsman* has a pleasant sketch of the life of the late Bernard Barker, known in his own neighborhood as the "King of the Cowgate." He was renowned for his benevolence. Often eccentric he never failed to aid the poor. His public charities were large in comparison with his means. But his private benefactions were innumerable. The *Scotsman* says: On Saturday evening he regularly laid in a large store of [illegible], which he, unostentatiously distributed among the poor families on the Sunday, and had it not been for Mr. Barker's [illegible] many a household [illegible] from "going out" on Sunday, would have had to go without food all day. But it was not alone by direct charity that Mr. Barker effected good. He encouraged honesty, frugality, the habit of well doing and thrift among the laboring classes, amid whom he dwelt. He became banker on behalf of the poor, invited them to lodge small sums with him at stated periods, to enable them to pay the rent, purchase a new suit of clothes or any such thing. It is not surprising that the funeral procession of such a man should have "extended to upward of a mile, from five to eight persons walking abreast."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Napoleon's Arrangements for the "Protection" of the Pope.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique, of Paris, November 21.]

According to information which we have received, the mission of General Fleury is made subordinate on the previous settlement of the question relative to the reparation of the Roman debt. His destination will besides be Florence, and not Rome. The Emperor's Government, as the Minister of State has frequently declared in the Chambers, and the Marquis de la Valette recently repeated in his circular addressed to his diplomatic agents abroad, is firmly resolved to protect efficaciously the Pope, not only in his quality of Head of the Church, but also as a temporal Sovereign. The Chief of the Tuileries is convinced that the [illegible] of the Convention of the 15th of September. With that object the eventualities that may arise after the departure of the French troops are about to be examined, and to become the subject of reciprocal engagements between France and Italy. Such is the real object of the mission to be confided to General Fleury.

Count de Sartiges is preparing to leave Paris to resume his post as Ambassador to the Holy See. The approaching accomplishment of the convention of the 15th of September renders his presence in Rome more necessary than ever. The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to give to that able diplomatist a mark of satisfaction for his valuable services, has decided on raising him to the dignity of Senator.

The Hopes of Italy.

[Florence (November 9) Correspondence of the Opinion Nationale of Paris.]

In spite of the efforts of the clerical party, the Roman question has entered into a comparatively satisfactory state. In our political circles no great importance is attached to the late allocution of the Pope, seeing that it is only a repetition of the old accusations and protests which issue from the lips of Pius IX whenever he pronounces a solemn address. On the other hand, the Holy Father had blessed Italy for the first time since 1859, and had declared that his arms are open to receive his lost sheep. His language, considered in connection with the concessions recently made by the Italian Government, justifies the confidence that is felt in a speedy agreement. It may now be considered certain that the Italian Government reckons on resuming, after the king's return from Venice, the negotiations lately broken off, and that Signor Vegezzi will recommence at Rome the preliminary arrangements respecting the return of the bishops, the appointment of new ones, and the reorganization of the episcopal dioceses.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Fine Weather—Celebrities in California—Death of an Adventurer—A Diamond Wedding and a Fiasco—Pacific Codfish—A New Class of Laborers—Official Imbroglio in Sacramento.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24, 1866.

We are now in the midst of the still, warm season which follows the cold, windy summer, and precedes the "rainy season" of San Francisco. The days are cloudless and still, the air just warm enough to induce a slight lassitude and indisposition to labor, without being absolutely uncomfortable, and the nights starlight, or moonlight, wonderfully beautiful. Such nights for tearing along the Cliff House road behind a pair of fast trotters, or on the back of a bounding *caballo* with your friends yelling like mad in the rear—just enough in the rear, that is, to put your animal to his fastest speed! And yet here I am shut up in the office day and night like a bear in a cage, panting to be out, and yet a hopeless prisoner.

CELEBRITIES.

Queen Emma of Hawaii has come and gone. Our Government sent her home royally on the magnificent Vanderbilt, and we have a dearth of celebrities among us just at this moment. All we have now to trot around and lionise, is ex-Governor Kennedy, of British Columbia, who goes home on the steamer *via* Panama to-morrow, having been recalled. The Provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver will now be reunited, both having been pauperized by the insane attempt to support two Colonial Governments, where there was not half population and wealth enough for one. British Columbia and Vancouver are played out, and decreasing rapidly in population and business. The Governor was taken out to the Presidio to-day, and treated to a review of the Second United States Artillery; then to Point San Jose, and treated to a champagne lunch, General McDowell and staff doing the honors. All passed off pleasantly, save at the review, when the premature discharge of a cannon tore the arms off from the body of a soldier who had served four years in the armies of the Union, and passed unscathed through the fire of Gettysburg to the Wilderness, and Grant's campaign before Richmond. This little incident brings to my mind another which occurred a few days since. It is this:

DEATH OF A NOTABLE MAN.

Herman Ehrenberg was a German by birth, and came to America while yet a boy. He was in the campaign for Texan independence in 1836, and was one of the 357 men who surrendered under Colonel Fannin to General Urrea, and in violation of the terms of surrender, were taken out in four divisions, and shot down in cold blood. When his division kneeled to die, and the soldiery fired, he remained kneeling unharmed, while all his brave companions rolled in their dying agonies in the dust. He looked around as one in a stupor, saw that the smoke covered the firing party, sprang to his feet and darted off at full speed. Strange to say, boy though he was, he made good his escape, and succeeded in reaching Texas alive, the only survivor of the whole force.

Mr. Ehrenberg came to California in 1847, and has resided on the coast since. After the discovery of gold he went to the placers, and sometimes was miner and sometimes civil engineer. He engaged in many speculations, and was the leader of the party which discovered the mouth of the Klamath River, and laid off a town there in 1850. He made his home for a time in San Francisco, and when Southern Arizona was purchased he went thither and engaged in searching for silver and copper, which has been his main occupation for the last few years. He was a man of high scientific attainments and was regarded as one of the leading men of Arizona. After passing through a thousand dangers on the frontier, this brave, kind-hearted, generous man died at the hands of the skulking Chimahuevis or Mojave Hualapis while coming back to civilization and almost within the line of settlements. He had started across the desert from La Paz, Arizona, to San Bernardino, California, and when half way across stopped for the night at the Hot spring of Dos Palmas, one of the most desolate and burned up spots on the face of God's footstool. In the night, while lying on the ground outside the single hut which marks the spot, he heard a noise, and going out to where his horse was tied, was shot dead by the Indians who had come skulking down from their strongholds in the fastnesses of the desolate Glacier Mountains.

SENOR MORETO OUTDONE.

Do you remember one Senor Moreto, who set half Chicago mad a few years since—it may be two or twelve—time flies so fast I can hardly keep track of the years—gave a magnificent party—or rather invitations for one—and mizzled, leaving his numerous friends "out and injured" to mourn his loss to society and their own folly? I do if you do not. Well, we have our "Baron de Estralla," otherwise Doctor De Castro, the "oculist, aurist and chiropodist," to offset Senor Moreto. He is a fine looking man. Claims to be a Hungarian or Italian Baron by right of birth, and to be vastly rich, but so devoted to the pursuit of science that he cares nothing for rank, position, glory or native land. He is a man of fine appearance and unlimited cheek. In the Atlantic States he would be called an "adventurer;" in California he is called a "bilk." Exceedingly impressible, he has sought female society incessantly, and several times came near effecting an alliance with the highest families of our State—one of them being that of a former Mexican Governor of California. His last adventure in this line occurred on Saturday last, and as it had some points peculiarly Californian in its style I will borrow the details of it from the *Alta* of to-day, despite its length:

About the hour of noon on Saturday a steamer was seen to leave her wharf on the city front and head towards the Alameda shore, carrying an unusually large, richly dressed and fashionable array of passengers; and at the same time a solitary horseman was seen descending a hill. That steamer was the Louise, and she bore a bridal party numbering one hundred ladies and gentlemen, dressed with all the care befitting an escort of that description in the highest walks of society; that solitary horseman modestly forbids us to mention more particularly, and that hill was telegraph hill slightly cut down in the vicinity of Broadway. The gay party had been invited to visit San Antonio to witness and grace the ceremony of the marriage of a distinguished foreigner, belonging to one of the learned professions, albeit engaged in practising as a specialty one of the humbler branches thereof, and a Baron—no, Count, by right of birth in Hungary—a great number of hungry Counts have emigrated from that country of late—and one of the fairest of the fair daughters of the lovely suburban city of San Antonio. "All went merry as a marriage bell" (or belle), until the party arrived at the church, which was already nearly filled with the friends of the bride, comprising the *elite* of Alameda County. Five clergymen, with a Bishop at their head, were present in stole and surplice to perform the ceremony, and such an array of silks and laces, white kids and dress coats, "fair women and brave men," the sun never shone upon. The preparations for the event were on the grandest scale. A dinner comprising all the delicacies of the season, carriages, flowers, and in fact everything which could add *eclat* to the occasion were provided in abundance. The gallant bridegroom accompanied the party from the city, and it was understood that the ceremony was to be performed at once on the arrival at the church. But there came a pause, there was a hitch in the proceedings, and the proceedings did not go on. [illegible] were present, also the friends of both parties in great numbers, but the bride and bridesmaids, and immediate family of the fair bride were not there. People began to whisper, and look towards the bridegroom; bridegroom began to fidget and look uncomfortable. At length he advanced to the Bishop, assured him that there was some mistake, a misunderstanding about the time, or some trifle of that sort, and the bride would certainly be there soon. A little time past and people began to get impatient. When Major General John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder of Empire, etc. etc. while in command in Missouri discovered that he had left his toothpick at his palace on starting out for the expedition to Cape Girardeau, he exclaimed, "Stop the boat! Order up seventeen carriages immediately and bring the article!" Our bridegroom [illegible] remembered the maxim of Franklin, "If you want a thing done go yourself; if not, send your friend;" acted on it, and disappeared in a carriage and a cloud of dust toward the residence of one of the "big guns" of San Antonio, with whom dwelt the fair bride. Alack, a day!

"There was running and racing o'er Canobie lee,
But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see."

[illegible]

The hard-hearted brother had the [illegible] to add insult to injury, and [illegible] the disappointed suitor's eye. I had forgotten to say that the illustrious Count or Doctor is said, by those who [illegible] to know, to be a mixture of Hungarian and Portuguese, and that he has not a word of the Magyar or Italian.

From this grand fiasco among the aristocracy of San Francisco, to

CODFISH

pure and simple, the transition is [illegible] natural. I wrote you last [illegible] that we should become independent of the [illegible] in the matter of codfish, within [illegible] and the facts already more than [illegible] in my assertion. It is now [illegible] that we have on the northwest [illegible] Continent, banks frequented [illegible] an almost unlimited extent, and [illegible] more numerous, finer and more [illegible] and cured than those on the other [illegible] year some dozen vessels fitted out [illegible] this trade, and the catch has been [illegible] Every vessel so far has returned loaded. Active came in yesterday from the [illegible] Ockotska, with 45,000 fish, and the [illegible] already received is equal to [illegible] 1,288,000 pounds of dried fish, while [illegible] dozen vessels are still to [illegible]. *Bulletin* says:

"The necessity for Eastern [illegible] [illegible] the catch this [illegible] demonstrated that we can [illegible] nearer home and with better [illegible] become exporters of the article [illegible] localities."

A NEW CLASS OF LABORERS.

Hitherto all the Chinamen who have [illegible] the mines of the Pacific Coast have [illegible] tent to wash the placers only, [illegible] no experience or skill in quartz [illegible] the establishment of a steamer line [illegible] has called forth from their hiding [illegible] the far interior of China, experienced miners who propose to come [illegible] season, and lend a hand in the development of our quartz ledges. All the [illegible] say that the Chinaman [illegible] works everything [illegible] whatever he attempts to do [illegible] Now, we lose in washing all [illegible] ledges, from one-fourth to three-[illegible] the gold in some shape, and [illegible] predict that if these Chinese [illegible] come among us they will introduce a [illegible] system, even if it is a less expensive [illegible] and imposing one than that [illegible] tained are now worked.

A WRONG STEP.

President Johnson has committed [illegible] grave error in California, an error [illegible] will go far to win from him even the [illegible] popularity [illegible] had enjoyed here. [illegible] to the removal of Avery as Assessor of Internal Revenue at Sacramento, and the appointment of ex-Governor Bigler in his place. As to the removal of Avery, [illegible] amounts to nothing, or next to it, [illegible] here cares a cent about him [illegible] but the appointment of an old line [illegible] Democrat in his place is one of the unaccountable freaks of [illegible] takes everybody by surprise. Bigler is identified with the "Peace Democracy," [illegible] absolutely a sympathiser with [illegible] and his appointment took the [illegible] aback. What earthly object [illegible] in making such an appointment [illegible] than anybody here can conjecture. [illegible] refuses to give up his office on the [illegible] question of the right of the President [illegible] make removals while Congress is not in session.

ALTAMONT.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Latest Sensation in the "Hub"—Flight of Prominent Boston Merchants—Immense Defalcations.

[From the New York World.]

BOSTON, November 21.—The excitement in mercantile circles over the absconding of a business firm of our city still [illegible]. Their names were H. E. Barstow and [illegible]—"Edson & Co."—commission [illegible] doing business at No. 25 Federal street [illegible] the unpaid accounts they have left [illegible] them will mount up to well-nigh $150,000.

Edson arrived in our city some [illegible] since, reporting himself as hailing from Philadelphia, and formed soon after a partnership with Barstow, who was in the hoop-skirt business, and stood well in the community. The firm succeeded [illegible] recommendations of good standing [illegible] mercantile agencies, and [illegible] with them, they readily obtained goods [illegible] only from firms in this city, but in [illegible] cities and towns throughout the State. [illegible] goods thus secured consisted of [illegible] leather stock, boots and shoes, &c., &c. [illegible] of which were sold them without any [illegible] security than the recommendation of [illegible] mercantile agencies. What they did with the articles is not known precisely, but the belief is that they shipped them to New York, where they were knocked off [illegible] the hammer, and with the proceeds of the sale the parties fled to Canada, where reports current this p. m. say they now are.

One jewelry firm in this city was [illegible] to the extent of several thousand dollars. Most of the sufferers, however, get off with a loss of five hundred dollars [illegible] thereabouts, each.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BOSTON, November [illegible]

An extensive case of swindling, by which a number of our merchants are [illegible] amount of some $160,000, has [illegible] pired. Your correspondent [illegible] learns that a store in Federal street [illegible] occupied by a firm styling themselves H. E. Barstow, Edson & Co., [illegible] merchants, had been found vacated, [illegible] which only some half dozen pairs of [illegible] and a few articles of ladies' [illegible] found, but not being able to [illegible] mystery connected therewith [illegible] opened. It now appears that the [illegible] absconded, leaving behind bills [illegible] large sum. Edson came to [illegible] Philadelphia, and associated with [illegible] H. Barstow, of this city, formerly [illegible] in the hoop-skirt business. [illegible] character to this new partnership [illegible] endorsement by the mercantile agencies [illegible] obtained. Starting out with this [illegible] capital, as it appears, they [illegible] goods on six months' credit from a [illegible] number of firms in this city, and [illegible] and shoe dealers in Milford, Lynn, [illegible] Braintree, and other places. [illegible] consisted of jewelry, furs, leather [illegible] notions, etc., and strange [illegible] seem, they obtained them without [illegible] security. The manner [illegible] that they mostly shipped [illegible] a handsome [illegible] disposed of by auction, and [illegible] the sales taken to Canada [illegible] firm.

The first suspicions aroused were on [illegible] day last. The residence of Edson [illegible] was visited, but the bird [illegible] also had Barstow.

Officers are at work in regard to the [illegible], but as yet no satisfaction has been [illegible] tained. The parties swindled [illegible] to make known the fact, but for [illegible] sons they decline furnishing [illegible] names or their losses. Barstow [illegible] tability to the firm, as he stood high [illegible] our leading merchants.

It is hoped the guilty parties can be [illegible] earthed in Canada, and brought to justice under the Extradition Treaty.

Several of the victims in this transaction have been compelled to close their doors.

FAILURE AT CHELSEA—STILL OTHERS [illegible] RUMORED.

CHELSEA, Mass., November [illegible]

An extensive tanner of this place [illegible] nounced this morning as having [illegible] liabilities are not known. [illegible] rumors of two or three failures [illegible] ufacturers in a neighboring town [illegible] ters having been precipitated [illegible] recent severe fall in the whole [illegible] boots and shoes.

Fashions for November.

Day by day the diminution [illegible] and length of dresses may be [illegible] though up to the present time [illegible] ing dresses. For the evening [illegible] retains its graceful length. [illegible] make is more and more cut on [illegible] with a short waist, the upper [illegible] breadths being very narrow [illegible] to the figure, whilst at the [illegible] left their full width, and [illegible] tional gores put in, reaching [illegible] up the skirt. Peplums [illegible] as the dress are still in favor [illegible] for full and evening dress.

Materials of a thick and rich [illegible] make their appearance as [illegible] approaches. For visiting [illegible] will be preferred to those [illegible] though stripes are still worn [illegible] colored jupon with the skirt [illegible] of a different color, [illegible] should be plain. The same [illegible] black taffetas to be much in favor.

Plaid is likely to be much [illegible] ing, both for dresses, petticoats [illegible] of-door garments, and even [illegible] specially suitable as a trimming [illegible] taffetas; for instance, the dress [illegible] with a bias of the same [illegible] front, with a row of plaid [illegible] and a petticoat and small [illegible] same plaid.

Speaking of trimmings, [illegible] to mention that jet seems likely to [illegible] of the most fashionable. [illegible] also, of Rhenish stone or lava [illegible] an endless variety of passementerie [illegible] admired. Dresses are also [illegible] biases of satin edged with a [illegible] color; thus, a nut-brown [illegible] bias of satin of the same color [illegible] each side with a piping of [illegible] Rouleaux of satin form a [illegible] Small bodies of colored [illegible] guimpe of muslin or embroidery [illegible] make a very *distingue* finish to [illegible] can be worn with different [illegible] little corselets have very [illegible] steels in them; they are [illegible] with black or white guipure.

There are some charming [illegible] chechemire, quite plain, [illegible] embroidered entirely over [illegible] jet beads. The same [illegible] tastefully carried out on a [illegible] blue cashmere [illegible] breadths in the front covered [illegible] with white beads; the large [illegible] sleeves, the epaulettes, and the [illegible] body embroidered to match.

There is an effort being made [illegible] our leading houses to make the [illegible] bonnet-like, but at present [illegible] and the "Lamballe" are very [illegible] the favorites. Some are [illegible] strings, or very narrow [illegible] chignon; whilst others [illegible] have only a very small [illegible] the summit of the head, [illegible] of lace carried across [illegible] cover it, and tied in a [illegible] chin; but, doubtless, [illegible] a more comfortable [illegible] appearance, and [illegible] former days once [illegible] will be warmly welcomed [illegible] others, to whom [illegible]

[illegible] ple, are seen at every turn. Ask Dr. Williams or Dr. Derby the reason, and their only reply will be, "Bonnets and [illegible]." The organs of taste and smell are so allied with those of hearing, that it is evident we shall soon be reduced to the state of Laura Bridgman.

SHORT DRESSES AND SMALL HOOPS.

A more sensible, if not tasteful, innovation of fashion, is the wearing of short dresses and very small hoops. Concerning the latter, there is a comical state of consternation among womankind. Only one possessed of discretion and skill can manage to sit down in them, in an opera seat, a pew, a car; they utterly refuse to subside. The trouble is that the lower hoops are disproportionately large for the upper ones. But the short-dress hoops are short and pliable. The dress is of proper length for walking, and when in modest colors, is very appropriate for that purpose. [illegible] as possible, [illegible] that the wearers, with their red petticoats, look like vivandieres. Sometimes the sleeves and skirt are of bright blue, and the waist and overskirt of brown—an unbecoming and conspicuous combination.

BEADS AND BUGLES AD NAUSEAM.

As for glass, as for hangers and droppers, rings on her fingers and chains on her head and bells on her toes, and a making of music wherever she goes, there is no end to it; a rustling and rattling and weight of sounding [illegible] worthy of the Inquisition, if we were forced to wear a junk bottle on top of our heads. But more than the weight of a bottle is often distributed about our bonnets, in glass bugles and beads. One who had not tried, would hardly realize the cumbersomeness of these glass-trimmed garments. A velvet or heavy cloth cloak, trimmed with jet is an absolutely cruel weight upon one's shoulders. Is there any such inquisitor as fashion? I will say nothing of trains, for they do not much affect health or comfort; but to make one of the throng that pour out from a crowded hall or fashionable church is something [illegible]

Two men fired at [illegible] time, and killed him. [illegible]

The Hopes of Italy.

[Vienna (November 9) Correspondence of the Opinion Nationale of Paris.]

In spite of the efforts of the clerical party, the Roman question has entered into a completely satisfactory state. In our political circles no great importance is attached to the late allocution of the Pope, seeing that it is only a repetition of the old accusations and protests which issue from the lips of Pius IX whenever he pronounces a solemn address. On the other hand, the Holy Father had blessed Italy for the first time since 1859, and had declared that his arms are open to receive his lost sheep. His language, considered in connection with the concessions recently made by the Italian Government, justifies the confidence that is felt in a speedy agreement. It may now be considered certain that the Italian Government reckons on resuming, after the king's return from Venice, the negotiations lately broken off, and that Signor Vegezzi will recommence at Rome the preliminary arrangements respecting the return of the bishops, the appointment of new sees, and the reorganization of the episcopal dioceses.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Fine Weather—Celebrities in California—Death of an Adventurer—A Diamond Wedding and a Fiasco—Pacific Codfish—A New Class of Laborers—Official Imbroglio in Sacramento.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25, 1868.

We are now in the midst of the still, warm season which follows the cold, windy summer, and precedes the "rainy season" of San Francisco. The days are cloudless and still, the air just warm enough to induce a slight lassitude and indisposition to labor, without being absolutely uncomfortable, and the nights starlight, or moonlight, wonderfully beautiful. Such nights for tearing along the Cliff House road behind a pair of fast trotters, or on the back of a bounding cabala with your friends yelling like mad in the rear—just enough in the rear, that is, to put your animal to his fastest speed! And yet here I am shut up in the office day and night like a bear in a cage, panting to be out, and yet a hopeless prisoner.

CELEBRITIES.

Queen Emma of Hawaii has come and gone. Our Government sent her home royally on the magnificent Vanderbilt, and we have a dearth of celebrities among us just at this moment. All we have now to trot around and lionize is ex-Governor Kennedy, of British Columbia, who goes home on the steamer via Panama to-morrow, having been recalled. The Provinces of British Columbia and Vancouver will now be reunited, both having been pauperized by the insane attempt to support two Colonial Governments, where there was not half population and wealth enough for one.

A NEW CLASS OF LABORERS.

A WRONG STEP.

ALTAMONTE.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Latest Sensation in the "Hub"—Flight of Prominent Boston Merchants—Immense Defalcations.

[From the New York World.]

BOSTON, November 21.—The excitement in mercantile circles over the absconding of a business firm of our city still continues. Their names were H. E. Barstow and Edson & Co.—commission merchants doing business at No. 25 Federal street. The unpaid accounts they have left behind them will mount up to well-nigh $200,000.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FAILURE AT CHELSEA—STILL OTHERS FAILING.

Fashions for November.

Day by day the diminution in the length of dresses may be perceived...

THE GLADIATOR.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

FOR THE LADIES.

MARRIAGE IN BAVARIA.

A SICK COUPLE.

NASBY.

The November Elections—Mr. Nasby Preaches a Sermon—No More Good New Wine into Old Bottles, &c.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), November 15, 1868.

When the news uv the result of the Illinoy election reached the Corners, there was a feelin uv uneasiness wich was trooly affectin, but when the crushin intelligence arove that Hoffman was beeten in Noo York there was a prostration wich was only equalled when the ... We expected defeat in Illinoy, and some uv the other States, but we hed hopes that Noo York wood go Dimocratic, ...

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(wich is Postmaster.)

Yankee School Marms in Georgia.

A letter in the New York Times from Georgia thus speaks of the Yankee lady teachers there, and of their status and labors:

Afflictions of European Royalty.

The Emperor Napoleon may not be as bad as some alarmists report, but he is certainly not well. Victor Emmanuel has had a paralytic stroke in his right arm. The Empress of Mexico is mentally afflicted, and Count Bismark is said to be again suffering from the same malady which prevented his joining heartily in the entrance of the Prussian troops into Berlin.

EGYPT ON THE SEINE.

The Viceroy of Egypt's Contribution to the Paris Exposition.

Matilda Blind.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott writes to the Independent about the above romantic character, the sister of the would be assassin of Bismark.

Trial of Steam Boilers at a Pressure of over Eight Hundred Pounds.

The Scientific American of last week has a report of a trial before a committee of the Franklin Institute, which took place recently, of a "Harrison Boiler," in which a steam pressure of over eight hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch was raised in one instance with a result that produced no injury to the boiler. The report of the Scientific American says:

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 24, 1868.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 24, 1868.

LATER.

Chicago Provision Market.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

INITIALS.

Special Notices.

Dr. Thomson.

Dr. Bigelow.

Dr. Louis Sanger.

Your Destiny.

Proposals.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS—Burl. & Mo. Riv. R. R.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERAGE BRICKS.

To Packers.

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

W. C. ALBERGER,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF
REDMOND & CO.

GEST, HATTEN & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants,
No. 50 McGaa-st.,
DENVER, COLORADO.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Miscellaneous.

CAUTION—To Purchasers and Dealers in the Celebrated WATERPROOF AND COLD-PROOF

ARCTIC GAITER SHOES.

Patented by T. C. Wales, of Boston.

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

4,000 Cords of Choice Hard Wood.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1866.

THE CITY.

GRAND JURY IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.—A venire was issued on Saturday for a grand jury in the Circuit Court, to convene on the Saturday following. The return will be made on Friday next.

[illegible]

SERVICES IN GERMAN.—This evening there will be preaching in the German language at St. Paul's Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. A special invitation is extended to the German people to attend the service.

TEMPERANCE.—The usual Washingtonian temperance meeting, under the auspices of Mission Lodge I. O. G. T., will be held at the Trinity Mission Building, on Monroe street, between Clark and Lasalle, this evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited.

[illegible]

SOLDIERS' HOME.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held on Monday, at half-past two o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

SMUGGLING.—Frederick Wolf, the master of the bark "Siowah," of Kingston, Canada West, was yesterday brought before Mr. Commissioner Hoyne, charged with smuggling into this port a large quantity of canned fruits, preserves, &c. He was held in bail of $2,000 to appear on Monday.

THE "SURPRISE" OATS.—In our recent notice of the Surprise Oats, the number of bushels per acre was incorrectly stated. It should have read "125 bushels." C. H. Van Olinda, of Sandwich, De Kalb county, Illinois, is the proprietor of this truly surprising variety.

SLAUGHTER OF DUCKS.—Messrs. A. A. Sample, J. L. Metzger & Co., of this city, while on a sporting trip, killed a few days since, a large number of ducks. A single discharge of their guns brought to their pouches sixty-four mallards, and some more, it is thought, were brought to the grass.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Gaydon's billiard hall, Nos. 129 and 130 Clark street, which has been closed for a few days for alteration and enlargement, will be re-opened on Monday, the 26th inst. The proprietor invites all his friends and the public who are interested, to call and examine the improvements.

DISCHARGED.—The continued cases of James C. Alexander and Annie McCloskey, who were followed to this city some days ago from Toronto by a Canadian detective, for the alleged larceny of a watch, diamond pin, &c., were up for final examination at the Police Court on Saturday afternoon. No one appearing to prosecute them, they were discharged.

VESSEL ACCIDENT.—Saturday morning about nine o'clock the bark "F. B. Gardner," in tow of the tug "Crawford," in attempting to pass the propeller "Backus," collided with the Lake street bridge, causing the loss of her bowsprit, and destroying about thirty feet of the railing of the bridge. The accident occasioned considerable delay to the crowds who were waiting to cross the river.

THROUGH TO OMAHA CITY.—The train of the Northwestern Railroad, which leaves this city on Monday morning next, at eight o'clock, will run through to Woodbine, a point thirty-five miles this side of Omaha City. Mr. Baldwin, agent of the city, has completed his arrangements to forward the Chicago TRIBUNE through to that point and to Omaha hereafter without loss of time.

THE FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.—Michael Riley, whose name was mentioned in these columns on Saturday as having assumed to be an officer and caused the arrest of George Carpenter for alleged larceny of clothing, delivered himself to justice on Friday evening and on Saturday appeared before Justice Brown for examination. The case was not heard and a postponement was made until a later date, in default of bail in the sum of $500.

PETTY LARCENY.—Mary Wheeler, a colored girl of twelve years, stole $10 in money and two silver spoons from J. H. Smith, at No. 6 Ellis avenue. She was arraigned on Saturday morning at the Police Court, and after examination was sent before Commissioner Williams, of the Reform School.

Mary Webster, charged with stealing three dresses from Mary Somers, at No. 52 Clark street, was further examined on Saturday morning at the Police Court, and committed for trial, in bail of $300.

PECULIAR ISSUE OF A LAW CASE.—On Friday, in the Circuit Court, was commenced the trial of a case [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.—The 30th of November is the day set apart by the Sons of Scotia for the worship of their patron saint. [illegible]

AN ESCAPE.—A man named Henry Craig, alleged to be the keeper of an unlicensed drinking house in the city of Freeport, was brought before Mr. Commissioner Hoyne on Saturday on the charge of evading and violating the Revenue laws. [illegible]

RAILROADS—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after November 26th, trains will leave Chicago on the Rock Island Railroad at 9:00 a. m. and 9:45 p. m.; Joliet Accommodation, 4:00 p. m. [illegible]

On the Illinois Central Railroad, passenger trains will leave after Sunday at 9:30 a. m., [illegible]

On the Michigan Central Railroad, passenger trains will leave after Sunday, 26th instant, as follows: Morning Express, 5:00 a. m.; Day Express, 7:00 a. m.; Evening Express, 5:15 p. m.; Night Express, 9:00 p. m.; [illegible]

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati, trains on Michigan Central Railroad, leave at 7:00 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. Will arrive at 11:00 p. m. and 10:30 a. m.

FIRE.—About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box twenty-eight, but the fire proved to be at some distance from that location, being in the two-story frame residence No. 411 Michigan avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, owned and occupied by H. C. Durand, Esq., of the firm of Durand Bros. & Powers, wholesale grocers. [illegible]

BRUTAL ASSAULTS.—During the past week the Police Court has developed some of the lowest and most beastly accounts of brutality which have been made public for months. [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A Couple Arrested on the Eve of Marriage—[illegible]

[illegible]

"LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 19, 1866.

"DEAR DAUGHTER: I wrote you yesterday, but did not have the money you wanted. I will send you a hundred dollars, and I want you to try to get along with it for two months, for I am short at present. I want to know where you are coming home. I wrote all the news yesterday, so you will have to put up with a short note this time. Write soon. From your affectionate mother,

"MINNIE WEBSTER."

Mrs. Price stated in court that she had been suspicious that the bill did not come from her mother, but from Moore. [illegible]

"SPRINGFIELD, November 18, 1866.

"MR. STAPLETON:

"Dear Sir—You will find enclosed one hundred dollars. I will pay you the interest as soon as I see you. [illegible]

"Yours, respectfully,

"A. WILSON."

Moore was required to give bail of $3,000 for his appearance at the Recorder's Court. [illegible]

A MIXED CASE.

Fraud Suspected, But Not Proven.

[illegible]

COMPLETION OF THE LAKE TUNNEL.

There was no ringing of bells, or firing of cannon, or outward manifestations of rejoicing on Saturday to intimate to the citizens the fact that one of the greatest engineering feats of the age had been virtually brought to a successful termination. A flag was displayed above the cupola of the Court House, and this was the only announcement made that the great lake tunnel was finished. [illegible]

It has been decided by the Board of Public Works to defer the formal celebration of the event till Tuesday, when the Mayor, the Common Council, and the city officers, will assemble for the last time in the bowels of the earth. [illegible]

Benefit for the Soldiers.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Colonel Wood has generously tendered the use of the Museum for a matinee, to be given on Thursday, December 6th, in aid of our sick and disabled veterans. [illegible]

CHICAGO, November 17.

Colonel Wood:

DEAR SIR—The undersigned, committee of the soldiers charged with the duty of raising funds for the relief of the disabled soldiers, [illegible]

We have the honor to be your most obedient servants,

WALTER B. SCATES,
T. H. WALKER,
[illegible]
J. H. PECK,
Committee Relief Fund.

To Messrs. Walter B. Scates, T. H. Walker, [illegible]

[illegible]

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. H. WOOD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, CHICAGO, November 20, 1866.

A BIGAMY CASE.—Henry Schmidt, [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The following services are announced in the several churches of this city. Strangers are invited to attend:

BAPTIST.

First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court, Rev. Dr. Everts, pastor. [illegible]

Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. [illegible]

North Baptist Church, corner of Superior and North Dearborn streets. Preaching on Sunday by Rev. John C. C. Clarke, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. [illegible]

Fifth Baptist Church, DeKoven street, near South Desplaines. Preaching by Rev. N. Colver, [illegible]

Indiana Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. by Rev. J. A. Smith. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

Free Will Baptist Society, corner of Peoria and Jackson streets. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by Rev. A. H. Chase.

METHODIST.

[illegible]

Clark Street Church, Methodist Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets. Rev. Mr. Stoughton will preach at 10½ a. m. Evening service at 7½ p. m., by the pastor Rev. W. C. Dandy.

Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. Preaching 10½ a. m. Subject: "Ex-church Members and Straggler from the Lord's Army." In evening, 7½ p. m. Subject: "Pontius Pilate and Wash-Basin."

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's Church, corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, Rev. H. R. Cole, rector. Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock. [illegible]

Church of the Holy Communion, Episcopal, corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. [illegible]

St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, corner of Blue Island avenue and Fourth street. Services at 10½ a. m. and at 3 p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m.

Grace Church, corner of North LaSalle street and Chicago avenue. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Bishop will hold Episcopal service at the Harlem School House at 3 o'clock p. m.

Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Bishop of Nebraska, will preach in St. John's Church, Union Park, [illegible]

Christ Church, Michigan avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, [illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN.

[illegible]

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Fulton street, [illegible]

Olivet Presbyterian Church—corner of Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue. Rev. T. O. Rice, of Boston, Mass., will preach in the morning and evening at the usual hours of worship, [illegible]

CONGREGATIONAL.

Salem Congregational Church, Oakland. Rev. Chauncey S. Thomas, pastor. [illegible]

First Congregational Church, corner of Green and West Washington streets. [illegible]

Tabernacle Church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets, Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. [illegible]

Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, Rev. L. E. Hall. [illegible]

SPIRITUALIST.

First Society of Spiritualists. Services in Crosby's Music Hall, entrance on State street, by N. Frank White. Children's Lyceum meets at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN.

Christian Church, in Opera House, entrance on Washington street. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. by Rev. W. T. Martin.

UNITARIAN.

Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn street. Services Sunday morning at 10 to 11. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robert Collyer.

Church of the Messiah, Unitarian, corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor. [illegible]

UNIVERSALIST.

St. Paul's Church—First Universalist Society. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ryder. The evening service, at 7½ o'clock, will be in the German language, and conducted by Rev. Mr. Fack, of Watertown, Wisconsin.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street, near the lake. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject for evening: "The Great Question Answered; or How to be Saved."

Free Church, corner of Kankakee avenue and Thirty-third street. Services at 3 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Illinois Street Church, Illinois street, between Wells and Lasalle. Preaching on Sabbath morning at 10½. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 3 p. m. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Independent Society. Charles A. Hayden, liberal speaker, will lecture in Washington Hall, Washington street, opposite the Court House, on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Brethren of the One Faith meet for worship, according to the primitive order, at 8½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the American Protestant Association Hall, southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Those who desire to witness or hear the Word of God expounded, unmixed with the traditions of men, are cordially invited to come.

The Funeral of President Lincoln—A Memorial.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of our lamented late President, was the recipient of a tasteful present from the Union Continentals of Buffalo, who were in attendance as guard at the funeral obsequies of Mr. Lincoln when the remains passed through Buffalo. Mr. Levi J. Colburn, of Messrs. Colburn & Davison, on Water street, was entrusted with the delivery of the gift, which consists of the muster-roll of those members of the "Union Continentals" who were on duty at the time mentioned. The roll was neatly framed, and accompanied by the following note:

HEADQUARTERS UNION CONTINENTALS,
No. 230 Maine Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y., November 19, 1866.

Mrs. A. Lincoln:

DEAR MADAM—In behalf of the Union Continentals of our city, we desire your acceptance of the accompanying roll [illegible]

Revered and honored by us when living, for his many virtues, the memory of his good deeds remains enshrined in the hearts of the nation. Please treasure this as a memento of those who admired the character of Abraham Lincoln. With many wishes for your happiness, we remain, yours truly,

HENRY A. WARE,
[illegible]
J. J. [illegible]
Committee.

The Williams' Engagement.

Having terminated my present engagement in Chicago, which has been attended by a most pleasing and profitable result, I could not in justice to my feelings take my departure without publicly expressing my deep sense of gratitude for the great kindness, extended patronage, and cordial reception with which myself and Mrs. W. have been greeted. [illegible]

I beg to remain the Public's grateful servant,
BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SHERMAN HOUSE, Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 24, '66.

Divorces on Saturday.

But one divorce case came before the courts on Saturday. It was in the Circuit Court. The case was that of

BARBARA vs. HENRY KEENER.

[illegible]

THE CASE OF VIRTUE vs. GIBSON.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams closed their engagement at McVicker's on Saturday evening. [illegible]

On Monday, Mr. J. H. Hackett will make his first appearance in his far-famed impersonation of Falstaff, a character in which he is said to have few living rivals.

MUSEUM.—"The Fanchette of Poland" [illegible]

[illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.—The Burlay Family gave their closing concert of the series on Saturday afternoon, to a full house. [illegible]

THE CIRCUS.—Yankee Robinson's Circus has been well patronized during the week. [illegible]

BENEFIT CONCERTS, Y. M. C. A.—The committee of arrangements having in charge the benefit concerts for the Young Men's Christian Association are determined to make them not only a benefit to the Association, but also to the public. [illegible]

Tickets for the full course are four dollars, including reserved seats. They can be obtained at the principal book, music, drug and jewelry stores.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—A grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert is announced by the Young Men's Benevolent Association of this city, for Tuesday evening, at Crosby's Opera House, under the direction of Hans Balatka. [illegible]

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A fair and festival for the benefit of St. James' Church, Carville, will be given in the Music Hall of the Opera House on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Rev. J. P. Murphy, D. D., the worthy pastor of the Church, is laboring earnestly in teaching the poor children of that district, along with the Sisters of Charity of St. Mary's Church. Funds are needed for the purpose of completing the schools, and this is the principal object of the Fair, which under these circumstances ought to be well patronized.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY (tribe of Asa) will give three Concerts at the Washington Hall, Smith & Nixon's block, on Tuesday evening, and Thursday afternoon and evening.

LUCILLE WESTERN.—This brilliant "Star of the East" will be introduced to a Chicago audience for the first time on Wednesday evening, at Crosby's Opera House, where a series of dramatic performances will be given for twelve nights. Miss Western will be supported by a company of talented artists from the East, prominent among whom are Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. McKee Rankin and Miss M. E. Gordon. The season opens with "East Lynne, or the Elopement."

Obituary.

Died, in this city, on Friday morning, November 23d, after some weeks' severe illness, from congestion of the lungs, John McKee Climie, son of Rev. J. Climie, of Belleville, Canada West. [illegible]

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 208 West Indiana street, on Monday, November 26th, at two o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Tribe of Asa—The Original Hutchinson Family, with the young folks, Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and little Dennett, are coming to this city, and will give three concerts at Washington Hall, Tuesday, November 27th, and Thursday afternoon and evening, November 29th. They have a choice programme of new songs.

Fenian Brotherhood—There will be a District meeting of the F. B. on Sunday, November 25th, at 2 o'clock. A large attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

A Valuable Foreign Cure.—An article of intrinsic merit for the cure of chronic dysentery, [illegible] is Dr. Olmo Moreno's Pills. [illegible] Also for sale by all Druggists.

An Immense Sale.—At Stein's, 70 South Clark street, [illegible]

$5,000 Reward—Challenge to the whole world. Miss Tennessee's great Cancer Remedy [illegible] No. 5,262, Post Office.

Go to N. P. Merritt's, Wholesale and retail dealer in [illegible] Nos. 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Roland's Magic Bilious Powders.—[illegible] General Agents.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades at greatly reduced prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, November 24.

COTTON—Quiet at 35½c for middling uplands, and 36c for Orleans.

FLOUR—Opened at shade better, but closed dull, with the advance lost, at $9.75@11.00 for extra state [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 24.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW YORK, November 24.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

Money and Stocks in New York.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, November 24.

FLOUR—Inactive; small sales of family at $11.00@11.50, [illegible]

COTTON—Active and firm; sales of middling at 32c.

WHISKEY—Active; sales of 1,000 brls bonded at 35c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Mess pork 20c lower; [illegible]

MONEY—Close. Exchange steady.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, November 24.

FLOUR—Dull; downward tendency. [illegible]

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 24.

FLOUR—Dull, at $8.00@14.50. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, November 24.

UP—Carthaginian, Van Valkenburg, Egan, Eagle Wing, Sage.

DOWN—Wirralite.

WIND—S. W.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 24.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 24.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 24.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 24.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In Dearborn, Ill., November 23d, at the residence of [illegible], ARNOLD N. ALEXANDER to Miss ELIZA E. SANDERS, both of Chicago. No cards.

In this city, on the 22d instant, by Rev. Father Dunne, in St. Patrick's Church, Mr. FRANK LAWLOR to Miss LIZZIE KELLY.

In Hartford, Conn., November 21st, by Rev. G. H. Gould, [illegible] FREDERICK S. ROCKWELL, of Chicago, to Miss LOTTIE A. SANFORD, of Hartford.

DIED.

The funeral services of the late CARTER LAMB will be held at Graceland Cemetery, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Services by Rev. Robert Collyer. Friends are invited.

In Lemont, Cook County, November 7th, of paralysis, SARAH DARBY, wife of Edward Silver, aged 70 years and 4 days.

[illegible]

In Brighton, town of Maine, Cook County, Ill., November 23d, [illegible] SAMUEL L. MORRY, brother of Mr. [illegible]

"May he rest in peace."

Fine Furniture.

FURNITURE.

FRENCH PLATE

PIER GLASSES.

We have on hand one of the most beautiful and extensive stock of rich and medium Furniture, for

PARLOR,
DRAWING-ROOM,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER AND
DINING-ROOM,

to be found in this city.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
PALMER'S BLOCK,
44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

Gold and Silver Watches,
Diamonds, Jewelry, [illegible] Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Furs, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By order of A. LIPMAN, PAWNBROKER,
On MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

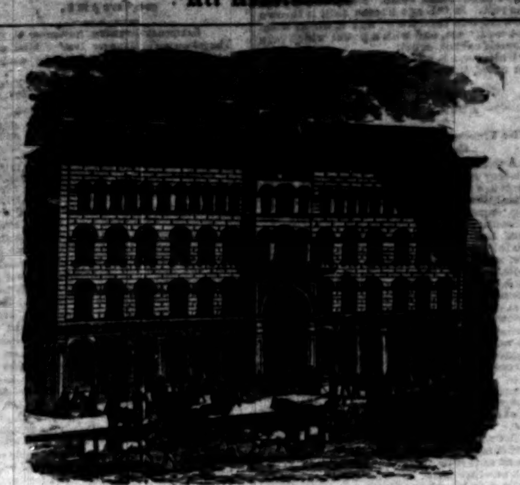
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at Butters' Sales Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURS, BUCK AND KID
GAUNTLETS, GLOVES AND MITS,
AND
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Ladies' Cloaks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Flannels, Scarlet Shirts, Shirts and Drawers, Dress Goods, Linen Thread, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, November 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
192 South Clark-st. All kinds of Goods sold on commission. Outside sales promptly attended to. Prompt returns made. Good references given.

Art Association.



CARD.

We the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of Premiums to the members of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, have been authorized by the management to announce MONDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1867, as the time when the final award of all the Premiums shall be made without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise—and that the certificates may be sold by bona fide purchasers, and not by him—it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of.

The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the premiums.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
[illegible]
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager American Express.
[illegible]

The management concurs with the above, and announce that after the subscription books shall have been closed, an interval of three or four weeks will be required, to procure returns from the agencies, which extend over all the States and Territories of the Union, and to properly prepare the books for the use of the Committee; the award has therefore been appointed for a more distant day than would otherwise have been necessary.

☞ THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED, WHEN THE SALE OF CERTIFICATES SHALL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

Persons intending to take certificates are requested not to delay their subscriptions longer. Certificates Five Dollars. Remit, if possible, by Draft or Post Office Order. ☞ *Register all letters enclosing Currency. Direct to*

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary,
28 Opera House, Chicago.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND respectfully announces that he has secured the above elegant establishment for a LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS to introduce for the first time to a Chicago audience, the brilliantly

STAR OF THE EAST,

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

In making this announcement, Mr. R. regrets that the previous engagements made for the Opera House preclude the possibility of extending the engagement of this great actress beyond

TWELVE PERFORMANCES.

She will be supported during her stay by a COMPANY OF ARTISTS of talent and reputation, selected to insure a perfect ensemble to give strength and effect to her performances.

MISS WESTERN'S GREAT SPECIALTIES.

Prominent among the corps dramatic will be found MR. THEO. HAMILTON, MR. McKEE RANKIN, MISS M. E. GORDON.

With a full complement of ladies and gentlemen, selected with care from among the

FAVORITES OF THE EASTERN THEATRES.

☞ The season will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5th, 1866, with Miss Western's immensely successful dramatization, by C. W. Tayleure of

EAST LYNNE,
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.

Since the production of this play at Niblo's Garden, New York, it has everywhere met with the most remarkable success. Miss Western having performed it in that city and elsewhere over

900 NIGHTS.

This dramatization, totally different from that previously produced by the many actresses now traveling the country, has been pronounced by the most refined critics of the best

PERFECT, NATURAL, AND AFFECTING PLAY ever presented to an American audience.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine; Miss M. E. Gordon as Barbara Hare; Mr. T. Hamilton as Archibald Carlyle; Mr. McKee Rankin as Francis Levison.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Balcony Seats (1 seats), $1.00; Family Circle, 25 cents; [illegible] Box office open for sale of seats Monday December 3d, at 9 o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT!
ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, November 27th.
HANS BALATKA.....Musical Director.

[illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE.
Notice Extraordinary!
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THE
THREE FAST WOMEN;
OR THE
MERRY WIVES OF CHICAGO.
Pronounced by those who have attended the private rehearsals, &c.
Funniest Local Piece ever produced.
GROTESQUE SITUATIONS, COMICAL SCENES WITTY HITS, AMUSING DENOUEMENTS.
☞ Secure your Seats. Secure your Seats.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS.....MANAGERS.
Engagement, for six nights only, of the distinguished American Comedian,
MR. JAS. H. HACKETT,
Who will appear in his unequaled impersonation of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.
Monday, Nov. 26th,
KING HENRY IVTH.
Including the Battle of Shrewsbury and the Death of Hotspur. Sir John Falstaff—Mr. J. H. Hackett.
In rehearsal—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
In rehearsal—Rip Van Winkle.
Saturday—Grand Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD.....Proprietor
Director of Amusements.....[illegible]
Stage Manager.....THOS. BARRY
Grand Revival of Favorite Plays!
This (Monday) evening, Nov. 26, will be performed the great sensation specialty of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
[illegible]
Tuesday, The Lady of Lyons, with [illegible]
Friday, Benefit of Miss Jennie Hight.
In rehearsal, Griffith Gaunt.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON
NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND COLISEUM,
On Madison-st., near Washington-st. [illegible]
LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited in Chicago. Three Grand Matinees this week, Wednesday, Nov. 28, Thanksgiving, Thursday, Nov. 29, and Saturday, Dec. 1. Last Week of the Great American Clown.
JOHN LOWLOW.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3d, first appearance in Chicago, of the favorite Clown and Comic Singer,
JAMES REYNOLDS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Monday Evening, Nov. 26th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT by the BUISLAY FAMILY to the
WASHINGTONIAN HOME,
On which occasion will be introduced the beautiful Scripture Tableaux from the celebrated painting by [illegible]

ILLINOIS
ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY.
ANNUAL DINNER.

The Twenty-first Anniversary Dinner of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society will be held at the Briggs House, on Friday evening, the 30th November, [illegible]

Tickets may be had of all the officers of the Society and members of the Dinner Committee, and at the [illegible]

Dinner on table at half-past 7 p. m.

The Society will meet for the transaction of business and election of new members, at half-past 5 p. m.

By order of Committee,
JOHN RANKIN, Chairman.

SEASON TICKET.

GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
At CROSBY MUSIC HALL,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1866.
An excellent cotillion band will be in attendance.
TICKETS, admitting Gentleman and Lady, $1.

THE ST. GEORGE'S
Semi-Annual Ball and Soiree,
Will take place at the Washington Hall, (Washington-st.,) on Wednesday [illegible]

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the CHICAGO HAIRDRESSERS will take place at Turner Hall, Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.
All friends of the profession and the public in general are respectfully invited. THE COMMITTEE.

Business Notices.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Management of the Philharmonic Society deem it their duty to state publicly, that the sale of Season Tickets for the Seventh Season is but little over three hundred, while five hundred at least must be sold to assure the success of the Course. [illegible]

By order of the Board.
SAM'L JOHNSTON, Secretary.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A first-class furnished house at Harlem, 9 miles from the city, on the Galena Railroad. Rent, $50 per month. A part of the owner's family will board with the tenant. Apply to JAMES W. SCOVILLE, Room 15 Court House.

TO RENT—A very desirable house, at $800 a year, and the furniture for sale. Hot and cold water in the house, and a good barn on the premises. The house is situated on Eighteenth-st., and within half a minute's walk of the Indiana-av. cars and the Hyde Park train. Inquire of MYRON L. PEARCE, 175 State-st.

TO RENT—A new two-story frame building, 9 rooms, 6 closets, situated on the corner of Twenty-seventh and State-sts. Rent cheap. Inquire at the next door south.

TO RENT—A block of two-story frame dwellings, entirely new, eight in number, pleasantly situated on the North Side, near the horse railway, between Lasalle and Wells-sts. [illegible] Apply to JOHN SCANLAN, [illegible] 7, Masonic Temple, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—The dwelling, 193 Oak-st., containing 8 rooms, now occupied by the undersigned. Price, $600 per annum. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A nice cottage, containing 4 rooms, buttery and closet, corner of Polk and Miller-sts., two blocks above avenue. Call on premises.

TO RENT—A dwelling on Pine-st., furniture, crockery, bedding, &c., for sale. [illegible] Apply at 86 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—With lease, and furniture for sale of boarding house No. 215 South Clark-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—New house, 8 rooms, No. 248 Ontario-st. Good location. For price, &c., call at 277 Ontario-st., from 1½ to 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—House, 161 Park-av., eight rooms, water and gas. Pleasant location. Rent $50.

TO RENT—If you want to rent a house, buy a house, or sell a house or lot, call at our office. Some bargains offering. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—Several new houses, in complete order, on Madison, Warren and [illegible] Immediate possession. WM. RANSBOUGH, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A two-story and basement house, [illegible] Address "RENT," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Cottage, No. 47 Thirty-first-st., five rooms, at $20 per month. $300 worth of furniture for sale. T. S. FITCH & CO., Room 2, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A good house of 8 rooms, with three closets and pantry, water in the house. Inquire on the premises, 318 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—Cottage, No. 40 North Leavitt-st., nice rooms, basement kitchen, at $30 per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., Room 2, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Three new houses on Cottage-place, eight rooms, hydrant water, $30 per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., Room 2, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A new two-story house, 9 rooms, [illegible] Inquire at 1260 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A house of 10 rooms, with closets and pantries, a good stable, water in the house, [illegible] apply to [illegible] MALCOM, 74 Chicago-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—Cheap, to a responsible tenant, a neat cottage house, No. 730 W. Washington-st., 5 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A very convenient and pleasantly located residence, [illegible] Opera House, to R. A. RICE.

TO RENT—Two neat cottages on Jackson-st., west of Hoyne. Rent $20 per month. Apply at Mrs. D. PRATT'S Intelligence Office, No. 136 North Clark-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Rooms, in the building known as Lill's Hotel, 17 and 19 North Wells-st., [illegible] Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Two very pleasant unfurnished rooms, with board, at 7 South May-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, at 178 Clinton-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, in a private family, to single gentlemen, only two minutes' walk from the Post Office. Apply at 92 Adams-st.

TO RENT—Furnished parlor, with bedroom, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, two back rooms, to gentlemen, in a private family, at 129 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—Rooms, on first floor, at 457 Clinton-st., near Twelfth. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and lady, with or without board. Also, a few day boarders wanted, at 122 South Clark-st., Room 61.

TO RENT—Without board, a furnished room, with stove, and separate entrance. Inquire at Grocery Store, corner of Chicago-av. and Lasalle-st.

TO RENT—With board, a furnished room. Inquire at 192 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—With board, either a large unfurnished front parlor, or suite of front rooms, with board for a gentleman and wife, [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 6439, or apply at 260 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—With board, a pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, at 439 West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson-park.

TO RENT—5 comfortable furnished rooms, with board, at $5.50 per week. Also a large unfurnished front room, for a gentleman and wife, at No. 26 South Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or will take two or three to board. 146 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—One double furnished room, with closet and gas, at 83 Jackson-st., near State-st., cheap. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at 284 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Two large unfurnished rooms to rent. Apply for particulars at Smith's oyster depot, corner of State and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—Eight rooms in a new house, consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two closets and a buttery. Call at third door west of Western-av. and Madison, and see the same.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
SALESROOMS 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST.,
Chicago, Ill.
Our personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture, at dwellings, or at our Auction Rooms. Parties wishing to [illegible]

Superior New and Second-Hand
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, &c., TUESDAY, Nov. 27th, at [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THE LADIES,
By GILBERT & SAMPSON, of
An Elegant Stock of Rich Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens and Dress Goods,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28th, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
TRADE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF
Sixty Crates of Crockery,
300 Looking Glasses,
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 30th,
At 2½ o'clock,
We will sell at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Forty feet on Wabash-av., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable residence on North Dearborn-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two lots on Warren-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, 567 West Twelfth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 79 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., a neat frame cottage and lot, on Oak-st., near Wells, cheap.

FOR SALE—Two Houses—One $800 and one $1,200, three years' time. One of Wheeler & Wilson's best sewing machines, cost $90, for $50, at 115 Sebor-st., of owner, city and from Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—Cottage and Lot, No. 146 Newberry-st. Price $1,800. Inquire at 214 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—Two Frame Houses and lots on North Dearborn-st., near Chicago-av. [illegible] Apply to KERR & AYRES, Room 16, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—A Two-story House and lot on Twenty-ninth-st., worth $2,500. We will sell it on Monday for $1,700. ARTHUR & BOYDEN, 218 State-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—House and lot, No. 644 Wabash-av. Inquire at the house.

FOR SALE—Two-story House and barn, with lot 25 by 125 feet, on the corner of Hubbard and Hoyne-sts., at $3,300 for a few days. [illegible] H. C. MOREY & CO., real estate brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Double Frame House on Morgan-st., near Madison-st.; 12 rooms, gas and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large Brick House, with all modern improvements, on Dearborn-st., north of Chicago-av. [illegible] KERR & AYRES, Room 16, Crosby's Opera House.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By A. R. Wing & Co., Real Estate Office, 85 Washington-st., Room 1 and 2. [illegible]

FOR SALE—We have but a very few lots [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—40 acres, one mile south of the city limits, fronting on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne Railroad, [illegible] H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Water lot on the South Branch in Sec. 29, 300x375 feet, $15,000. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot, corner of Washington and Hoyne-sts. [illegible] MOREY & CO., real estate brokers, 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Five Acres, in Block 5, Section 8, 39, 14, at $1,000 per acre. [illegible] KERR & AYRES, Room 16, Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—260 feet, fronting south on Park-av. and north on Lake-st., very cheap for cash. [illegible] FLAMANT & RANDALL, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain for the next few days, [illegible] & CO., Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, lot 100 by 150 feet, [illegible] & CO., Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—The right for Chicago to manufacture Cunningham's Patent Ankle Supporter. [illegible] J. J. Abbey, 123 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of Boots and Shoes, hats and caps, [illegible] A. J. HILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a grocery store, doing a good business. Apply at 345 State-st.

FOR SALE—Big Thing—Lease, fixtures and $6,000 stock of one of the oldest and most complete dry goods stands in the Northwest, at Lyons, Iowa. [illegible] M. FRANK, Lyons, Iowa, or JACOB H. FRANK, 133 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lease of a very respectable boarding house, saloon and billiard hall, situated at 640 South Canal-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures, consisting of Dry Goods, in an excellent location—a rare chance for a man with a small capital. Call at 491 Archer-road, Bridgeport.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store—A good chance for a druggist with a small capital—situated in the thriving town of Sigel, Shelby Co., State of Illinois. [illegible] Address T. O. FROST, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, tools and fixtures of a model-making and general jobbing shop, [illegible] Apply at Room 5, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A rare chance—Bakery, confectionery and fruit store. Call at 133 Wells-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A first-class butcher shop, with all the usual fixtures and appurtenances, situated in a first-class location in the North Division. Apply at No. 10 Court House.

FOR SALE—Saloon, boarding house and fixtures. A good chance for an energetic man. Inquire at 78 South Wells-st., or at 126 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—The interest of a partner in one of the best retail grocery stores on North Clark-st., doing a splendid business. [illegible] North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—An almost new stock of boots and shoes, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a saloon and restaurant, for sale cheap. Apply at 258½ State-st.

FOR SALE—Rare chance. A well established Job Printing Establishment. [illegible] Address "PRINTER," P. O. Box 444.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Nos. 353 and 355 South Water-st. Large building, with all machinery. Inquire at the building, from 11 to 12 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

TO RENT—Shop, 30 by 36, two stories, with machinery, suitable for both and blinds or bedstead factory, [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

5 PAIR of big, strong Work Horses for sale, at BURNAP'S Stable, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts.

A FEW HORSES can be accommodated with first-class board and attention in a private stable. [illegible]

A LIGHT, second-hand express wagon, in good order, wanted. Inquire at 191 South Wells-st.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, six years old, every way right, and a good traveler, [illegible] JACOB RIELY.

TO TRADE—A good work horse for a grain wagon, or will sell the horse and buy a grain wagon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—3 good work horses, perfectly sound and gentle, will be sold with harness and wagon, or without. Apply at 1184 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 pair black well matched horses. [illegible]

A HORSE—(5 years old) and wagon, to sell for something cheap for sale. [illegible] 94 Price-place.

AT A BARGAIN—A fine young horse and sleigh. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will gent returning to central city, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—10 experienced paint[illegible] Apply to [illegible]

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper, of experience. Address, with reference, Box 1074 P. O.

WANTED—An Cashier at a bank, in Clinton, Iowa, [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Journeymen tailors—Two good workmen wanted to go to East, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class bookbinder, to take charge of an old established bindery in Lafayette, Ind. For further particulars apply at [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners, at F. A. Slack's, 89 Lake-st.

WANTED—Four good carpenters and joiners, shop 311 Lake-st. Monday morning from 7 to 8.

WANTED—An Upholsterer to work on Lounges and mattresses. Apply at 179 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, in basement.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—In a private family, a woman to do cooking, washing and ironing. A good cook can have good wages by applying at 471 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. One who can come well recommended will find a good situation by applying at 39 Pine-st., corner of Indiana.

WANTED—A Girl—A good cook, washer and ironer, at 86 Rush-st. None but protestants need apply. Also, good person to give daily lessons to two little girls.

WANTED—In a small private family, a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 273 [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework in a family of 4, at 728 Fulton-st., corner of Robey.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Good wages will be paid to one that can come well recommended. Call at 209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—Housekeeper—An experienced woman to take entire charge of a small family. Address, with references, Drawer 6264.

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook and wash, the other to do dining-room and chamber work in a boarding house, 283 Michigan-av. Call Monday morning.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 experienced Railroad Graders (Irishmen preferred), to work on the grading of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] & CO., 118 South Water-st. J. T. WALKER, Vice President and Chief Engineer.

WANTED—Men looking for business, call at Room 3, No. 87 Washington-st., and get THE VANGUARD. There is money in it. It will cost you nothing to investigate it.

WANTED—Monday—50 men for the pineries—the last chance for this season. Now is your time. Also, 100 choppers, at Room 3 Lind Block, Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—Monday—300 men to work on railroad, wages $2.50 per day, free transportation; also, 200 laborers at $1.50 per day; 100 men to go South. Tickets furnished. Apply at Room 3 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. Bridge.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Know Thyself—All persons, young or old, who wish to have their past, present and future clearly revealed, call on MADAM CARLISLE, at 316 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A first-class builder wishes to contract for, to build and finish completely, a house. Address "BUILDER," P. O. Box 2, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy a house of seven or eight rooms, in a pleasant location. Immediate possession required. Inquire at 123 North Wells-st. No real estate agent need apply.

WANTED—The advertiser wants to invest $3,000 in the purchase of a well established, paying business. No other need apply. [illegible] Box 169.

WANTED—To purchase, a house and lot on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address P. O. Box 1618, Chicago, giving price and a full description of the property. Nothing but good bargains need be offered.

WANTED—Everybody, old and young, male and female, to call on MADAME A. DUAL, the great Fortune Teller. [illegible] 283 South Clark-st.

WANTED—All persons looking for profitable winter business to call on us at once. We have the very article; capital required, 128 Lake-st. A. C. BROWN & CO.

WANTED—An active, go-ahead man, as solicitor. One acquainted in the city preferred. Apply at Room 7, No. 166 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Good second-hand and new vinegar barrels, for cash, by ELDER & MAYFIELD, at the Chicago City Vinegar Works, 137 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—Families wanting their cloaks, jackets and dresses made at their homes, will find one competent, by applying to "W E B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange for city property, a fine assortment of dry goods, clothing, notions, an improved farm and cash. Call or address "I," 364 State-st.

WANTED—The contractor of the Lake Tunnel to know that Dr. Putnam, at No. 155 South Clark-st., will give fifty dollars for the first water that runs through the Tunnel.

WANTED—Boy to attend an office, one who resides with his parents, and can write a legible hand. Dixon & Co., 120 South Clark-st., Room 12.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished and pleasant room, with board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family, at 115 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms can be obtained at 260 Illinois-st., southeast corner of Rush and Illinois-sts.

BOARDING—And no bridges to cross, can be had at 296½ State-st., with pleasant room.

BOARDING—At 8 Eldridge-court, one suite of front rooms, with large closets and good board.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 42 East Adams-st.

BOARDING—Good board, with rooms, at Briggs House, No. 2, 98 Monroe-st., near Post Office, Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—For gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with large second-story front room and use of piano, 267 North Wells-st.

BOARDING—Three single gentlemen, to room with one gentleman and two to room with other two gentlemen; also, day boarders can be accommodated at 293 Michigan-st. Call soon.

BOARDING—A fine suite of unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, in a central location, and private family. [illegible] Address "[illegible]," Tribune office.

BOARDING—There will be vacant, November 26th, a large furnished front upper room, suitable for two gentlemen, in Crosby's Building. Call at the office, 86 State-st., first door to the right, up stairs.

BOARDING—Two persons wanting a comfortable room, with board for the winter, in a private family, twenty minutes ride from Lake-st. Address "J. A.," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife wishing an unfurnished parlor and bedroom, having gas and closet, with board in a private family, may call at 328 West Randolph-st.

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms, unfurnished, and one room furnished if desired, with first-class board, No. 883 Michigan-av.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board at 119 Rush-st.

BOARDING—One pleasant single room unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also one that is furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had, with board, in a first-class house, 112 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, suitable for a gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, with board. Address "N," Box No. 22 P. O.

BOARDING—A suite of pleasant unfurnished front rooms, with board, in a private family, at 183 West Washington-st.

BOARDING—With large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two young ladies, in a quiet family, at 195 South Peoria-st., one block of Madison-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—Very desirable unfurnished rooms, with excellent board, for one or two small families, can be had at 760 Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st. Reference required.

BOARDING—Boarders can be accommodated with single rooms at $4.50 in advance, at 84 South Jefferson-st.

BOARDING—Good board and rooms for gentlemen, at 158 Nineteenth-st., corner [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant front parlor, with sleeping room attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or one young lady, to rent, with board, at 194 North Halsted-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family on Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st. by addressing P. O. Box 3079.

BOARDING—An unfurnished front room for a gentleman and wife, with board. Also two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family. 176 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING—I will provide fuel and lights, together with good board and washing, for $5.50 per week. [illegible] Address "A. D.," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Private Boarding House. Those who, by their presence, that desire, can secure pleasant rooms and good board for the winter. [illegible]

BOARDING—At 192 State-st. Single or double rooms. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING—Nicely furnished rooms and one unfurnished front room, at 153 East Madison-st. Also rooms for a few day boarders.

BOARDING—First-class board, with large room, may be had on immediate application at No. 1577 Prairie-av. Four-story marble front house.

BOARDING—A nicely-furnished front room, with large closet, in a private family, for gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be [illegible] Apply at No. 99 South Peoria-st. Reference required.

BOARDING—A Gentleman and Wife can be accommodated with a large front room, [illegible] 140 Fourth-av. Reference given and required.

BOARDING—A large front room, or suite of rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board, at 244 Wabash-av.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For gentleman and wife, in a private family, within ten minutes walk of Post Office. Terms moderate. Address "A," Tribune Office.

BOARD—A lady of good education desires board in a private family where she can [illegible] Address "FORMA."

BOARD—A young man wants board in a private family. Also, a good room, with fire in it. Address, stating terms, "E. X. V.," Tribune office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—To engage in manufacturing [illegible] Address "O K," 71 State-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from one to three thousand dollars, in a general jobbing and commission business. [illegible] Tribune office.

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] 121 North Halsted-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible] W. DELOSS & CO., No. 168 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced [illegible] 132 South Clark-st.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the BLESSING-CHILDREN [illegible] 179 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$1,000 per year, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month. [illegible]

AGENTS wanted to sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere [illegible] 212 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—FOR THE [illegible] J. GOLLAND & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$200 per month [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE WAR" [illegible] C. TREAT, 117 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—For a small family, a nice furnished house, [illegible] JAMES MORGAN, Room 19 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—To Rent—In any part of Chicago, for the winter, a house, with good stables, &c. [illegible] Address "ADVERTISER," P. O. Box 5098.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Wilson Lock Stitch [illegible] WM. BARADWANATH, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class [illegible] 86 Lasalle-st., for two days.

FOR SALE—A rosewood [illegible] 588 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A good family [illegible] Apply to F. IBSON, No. 22 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat Black Walnut Marble-Top Chamber Set [illegible]

FOR SALE—Prime Navy Beans, 187½ Kinzie-st. J. J. BURNALL.

FOR SALE—A Piano, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Law Library—[illegible]

FOR SALE—One Hundred [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Shop 24 by 50 [illegible] Inquire at 49 Kinzie-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Six engines and boilers [illegible]

FOR SALE—A. N. Wood & Co.'s [illegible]

FOR SALE—Five Portable [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES, [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—Thursday, Nov. 22d, on Lake-st., a lady's Fur Cape. [illegible]

LOST—$10.00 Reward—[illegible]

LOST—A Safe Key—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at [illegible]

LOST—Or Stolen—A large [illegible] 125 South Wells-st.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, [illegible]

LOST—$10.00 Reward—[illegible]

FOUND—Yesterday, on Washington-st., [illegible] 122 North Clark-st.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—[illegible]

FOR SALE—An improved farm [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York at 138¾.

The total amount of National bank currency issued to circulation is $299,190,000.

Five-Twenties were quoted in London, yesterday, at 70¾.

There have been 21,350 deaths by cholera in [illegible]

French fishermen caught 110,000,000 [illegible]

The Oregon Legislature has appropriated [illegible] in behalf of the Oregon Central Railroad.

The Catholic Bishop of Savannah has just [illegible] suggesting the education of colored [illegible] for the clerical work at the South.

A cotton factory in Augusta, Georgia, has [illegible] during the past year 4,410,000 yards of [illegible]

Our New York special will be found a [illegible] statement of the exports and imports [illegible] during the last three years.

The disbursements of the Treasury during the [illegible] on account of the War, Navy and Interior departments, amounted to $3,610,380.

[illegible] the National Course, Washington, yesterday, Dexter won the prize of $4,000, [illegible]

[illegible] E. Jones, of Phillips County, has been elected United States Senator from Arkansas in place of Snow.

[illegible] Roker, at West Plains, Mo., [illegible] John Finley and his wife, and Mrs. [illegible], a sister of Mrs. Finley.

General Sherman and Minister Campbell arrived at Havana on the 18th instant, where they were received with marked attention.

Our foreign news says that the Secret Consistory have decided that if the Pope is obliged to leave Rome, he will go to Malta.

The warehouse and commission house of [illegible] & Co. and Scott, Cutler & Co., at Kansas City, was burned on Sunday morning, and two of the clerks perished in the flames.

Three men were taken from the jail at Lebanon, Kentucky, on Saturday night, by a mob of two hundred persons, and hanged. They were in jail on a charge of robbery.

The present average of cotton receipts since November 1st, at all the ports, do not warrant an estimate for the whole crop of over one and a half million bales.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that there is complaint of monetary stringency in that city, owing to the sending of large sums South to buy cotton. In the last few weeks $400,000 or $500,000 have been appropriated in this way.

It is reported from Washington that the French Emperor has declared his purpose not to be bound by his agreement with our Government to withdraw his troops from Mexico, having postponed the withdrawal until next spring.

Mr. Lockwood, a cattle drover, who fell into a "farm opening" on the New York Central Railroad, near Canastota, which opening was unguarded, has just recovered $25,000 damages from the road in the courts.

A correspondent of the Portland *Argus* states that the amount of lumber sawed out on Machias River this year is over 35,000,000—an increase of 10,000,000 on last year, and about one-third over former years.

We publish in the telegraph columns this morning the speech of the Earl of Derby at the banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, wherein he speaks in complimentary terms to our Government and its future prospects.

A *Herald* despatch says that Maximilian is at Orizaba, and is reported in French circles as insane. This is denied by his adherents, who are entertained that he is intriguing with Ortega, and will abdicate in his favor.

A Washington despatch says that our Government has sent a Commissioner to China to suppress the Coolie trade, with a view to its early extirpation or final suppression. Some interesting facts in regard to Mexican complications will be found in our Washington despatches.

Mariano Prado, the President of Peru, has adopted a method of insuring his re-election, which is at all events, novel in a Republic. He has arrested all the opposing candidates and sent them out of the country, and thereby prevented their access to the chair of State, even if they should be elected.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Commercial* says that large quantities of cotton, corn and naval stores continue to flow into Newbern. The lumber trade is also very brisk. "The quantity shipped," says the *Commercial*, "is regulated only by the ability of shippers to get vessels."

It is announced from the Chincha Islands that guano is disappearing so fast that in the course of a few years the supply will be exhausted. The islands be again given up by man to the aquatic birds of the Pacific. The average number of vessels engaged in loading guano is stated at [illegible]

In the case of the People vs. Tyler, City Clerk of Elgin, for shooting one Abbott, while endeavoring to arrest him for a breach of the peace, just tried in the Circuit Court before Hon. Mr. Wilson, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary.

Messrs. C. H. Laverdière and H. R. [illegible], priests of the archdiocese of Quebec, have just discovered the tomb of Champlain, founder of that city and father of New France, now the province of Lower Canada. They will shortly publish a detailed account of the discovery and of the tomb.

Several Southern Episcopal Bishops and [illegible] are taking measures to revive the project suggested before the war, of founding a university of the highest grade, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the dioceses of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and [illegible]

Certainly the times are dreadfully out of joint with Mr. Raphael Semmes, of Mobile. [illegible] The *Mobile Gazette* has suspended publication, [illegible]

The body of a man with a hole in the top of the head was found in the Ohio River, at [illegible], on Thursday. The man put up at a [illegible] hotel a few days previous, and told the landlord that he was a stock drover from Chicago. It is known that he had a considerable amount of money on his person. The man was a German, but his name was not known.

The *Advertiser and Register* of Mobile, says: "We are indebted to Colonel Mann, Assessor of Internal Revenue for this District, for the following statement of incomes reported for the year [illegible]

Another lake steamboat disaster, the result of a collision, occurred above Detroit on Friday night. The Lake Superior steamer Lac La Belle collided with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway company's steamer Milwaukee in the St. Clair River. The Lac La Belle was cut on fire, but sank before the flames made much headway. Fortunately only two lives were lost.

Our Washington special says the President's friends are beginning to talk as if the attempt at his impeachment would be made. It is a quality of note that many, who, before the election, threatened wide-spread resistance to such a measure, seem to have forgotten that they ever ventured any thing like resistance. Their hope of escape now seems to be in diversions, which they think they can make.

The Hartford *Press* says that the improvements commenced on the Scientific School Building at Yale College are nearly completed. The telescope, which is one of the best in the country, is mounted and ready for observations. It was manufactured by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Boston. A meridian circle and astronomical clock are also adjusted. Subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars have been made in the public school. A course of public lectures will be given at the school this winter.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* says the census which is to be taken this autumn will unquestionably show a serious decline in the population of the Sandwich Island group, especially among the natives. Extensive fires are destroying the forests on the islands, which are suffering more and more from the denuding of the mountains of their verdure, and unless soon checked to reduce severe these conflagrations, droughts and famines will be more frequent and severe than any yet experienced.

The Cape Cod fishermen are now hauling up their vessels, or preparing for their winter [illegible] The cod fishery, this season, has done well, but mackerel have been unusually scarce. [illegible] In the Dennis weir, during last week, about fifteen hundred barrels were caught at one time, and five hundred barrels were sold at Barnstable. A school of nearly one hundred black fish were driven ashore, last week, at South Wellfleet, and secured by the Wellfleet [illegible]

From advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the Adjutant General of this State, it appears that Illinois furnished to the General Government, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, from the 17th of April, 1861, and the 30th of April, 1865, 256,297 men, without reference to the term of service. From the same report it appears that the number of militia in Illinois subject to military service is 257,341, or about one to every six persons in the population. The General's report will recommend a wholesale revision of the militia laws of the State.

A man named Henry Johnson, who was driving a team for Messrs. Eames and Siegert, millers of Channahon, Ill., was killed on Thursday morning last, about three miles this side of Channahon. He was on his way to the latter place with a load of barrels from the city, when he lost his way, [illegible] and returned a short distance to [illegible] While doing this his team took fright, [illegible] and ran away. When found his body was entangled in the whiffletrees, and he had been dragged on the ground for some distance. His body was badly mangled. He was unconscious, but lived till Friday morning at one o'clock.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* says that [illegible] vessels have arrived from the bay during the past week, leaving but one Gloucester vessel absent. The Newfoundland herring fishery will be extensively prosecuted the present season. Nearly forty sail will engage in the business, and a part of the fleet are nearly ready to start, and will sail in a few days. Captain Pomeroy is having a boat built expressly for the Greenland halibut fishery, and will be in readiness to start next spring. This is considered a promising business to embark in, and the right kind of men can make it pay.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its last session, provided for the sale of State bonds at a low price, to furnish sufficient means for a complete repair of the levees. The bonds would be [illegible] The Board of Levee Commissioners [illegible] proposals for the necessary work, to be paid in certificates of indebtedness of the State, which would be issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, subject to a subsequent approval by the Legislature. Under this plan, nearly one million cubic yards of levees [illegible] in the parishes of Madison and Carroll. The [illegible] publish a complete list of the levees, [illegible] The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks [illegible] the people should not hesitate, since the [illegible] will undoubtedly make the necessary [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Pope, if Forced to Leave Rome, will go to Malta.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FROM MEXICO.

Report that Maximilian is Insane, and also that He will Abdicate in Favor of Juarez.

LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Three Robbers Taken from Lebanon Jail and Hanged.

A Chicagoan Murdered and Robbed in Louisville.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KANSAS CITY.

Two Clerks Burned to Death.

THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS AND HIS IMPEACHMENT.

Triple Murder in Missouri.

General Sherman and Minister Campbell in Mexico.

STEAMER FOUNDERED AT SEA.

All the Passengers and Crew Saved Except Four Colored Men.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Cable—The Condition of Mexico—Health of Carlotta—The Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws—Conference on the Reorganization of the French Army.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—The steamship Louisiana, Captain Harrington, which left New York on the 10th instant, has arrived out.

LONDON, November 25.—The condition of the Mexican Emperor is the leading topic in Paris and on the continent.

Trieste papers say that the state of the Empress Carlotta's health is unchanged.

The *Sunday Gazette*, of this morning, says the Royal Commission on the neutrality laws will soon commence its sessions. Lord Clarendon will be President of the Commission, and among its members will be Lord Houghton, Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir R. Phillimore, Dr. Twiss and Mr. Gregory.

There are vague reports that the Government proposes to send twenty militia regiments to Ireland.

PARIS, Sunday, November 25.—It is announced that the Imperial Commission appointed to consider the reorganization of the French army will decide in favor of adopting the Prussian system.

PESTH, November 25.—The Diet has adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria asking for the restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that the Diet will consider the wishes of the Emperor, as expressed in his late rescript.

By Steamer—Yellow Fever on Shipboard—Cholera Diminishing in London—Reports that "The Pope if Forced from Rome, will go to Malta."

NEW YORK, November 25.—The steamer [illegible] from Southampton the 14th, arrived [illegible] Thirty-five cases of yellow fever, [illegible] which had proved fatal, occurred on board [illegible]

The English Secretary of State for [illegible] given a reward of £15,000 to Snyder's [illegible] breech-loading invention.

The cholera is diminishing in London.

The Emperor Napoleon invited [illegible] to take part in the Military Organization Commission.

The iron-clad squadron will sail on the [illegible] to bring back troops from Rome.

No cholera in Paris.

Gladstone denies the statement published [illegible] interview with the Pope. The secret consistory have decided that if the Pope is obliged to leave Rome he will go to Malta. [illegible] have been notified of this decision.

Rumors concerning the Prusso-[illegible]

The King of Denmark opened the [illegible] Rigsdag. The King said he is proud of [illegible] friendship, the King had undertaken to [illegible] Schleswig, in so far as the population [illegible] verbally pronounce themselves in favor [illegible]

Baron Brock will be the Austrian Ambassador at Florence.

JAPAN.—War is supposed to be terminated. The Japanese had purchased several steamers [illegible] duty on gold per ounce. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

ABOUT IMPEACHMENT.

The Johnson leaders are beginning to [illegible] they believed the attempt at impeachment will really be made. It is curious to note that those who before the elections threatened wide-spread resistance to such a step, seem to have forgotten that they ever suggested the possibility of resistance. Their hopes now appear to be in diversions, which they seem doubtful of being able to make. The position of the Radicals has become to be that, if after careful investigation, it shall appear that the President has been guilty within the meaning of the law of high crimes and misdemeanors, that Congress owes it as a duty to the country to put him on trial. A general bill has already been prepared by leading members of the House, which will be [illegible] that any officer, while on trial under impeachment, shall be suspended from exercising the functions of his office during the trial. Action upon this bill will probably be had, whatever course Congress may pursue toward the President.

THE C. A. R.

The rapidly extending influence of the Grand Army of the Republic is exciting much alarm in Administration circles. The fear seems to be that it will become a powerful element in the Presidential election. A journal which supports the President attacks it bitterly to-day, charging that it is formed in defiance of law, and that its only parallel is in John Brown's army, in the impudence of its purposes.

A BILL TO REORGANIZE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

A law completely reorganizing the Treasury Department has been prepared with great care, and will be pressed upon Congress at its earliest day. Mr. McCulloch will use his influence to secure its passage. Its chief will be a [illegible] measure to diminish the use made of the Department to further political ends, and will very materially increase the efficiency of all its branches.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE CHANDLER AND ROLLINS.

It is a significant fact that the attempt to remove Assistant-Secretary Chandler and Commissioner Rollins, and to put Johnson men in their places, has been of such an intense partisan character as to call forth a defence of both from the leading opposition paper here, on the ground that the public service should not be injured by the removal of such competent officers.

PRIZE MONEY.

The largest amount of prize money paid to an individual for the capture of a single prize during the rebellion, is $26,133, paid to Commander [illegible] of the steamer Magnolia, for the capture at Memphis, [illegible] shares of ordinary seamen, the prize being $1,784.

THE COOLIE TRADE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Having suppressed the slave traffic, our Government has taken steps to arrest the Coolie trade. Captain Napoleon Collins, commanding [illegible] recently, sailed a few days since for China, going with him full instructions from the Department to look into the Coolie trade, and after thorough examination, report all the facts to the Government, with a view to the early suppression, if not entire suppression of this trade. Mr. Seward has contemplated taking steps in this respect [illegible] with the governments of China and of such nations, [illegible] report will be looked for with much interest.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

A telegram from Galveston [illegible]